INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

..DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ..'s cloudy. Temp. 35-42 (13-6). Tomorrow ..r. Yesterday's temp. 34-43 (12-8). LON..: Cloudy becoming brighter. Temp. 37-54 ..2). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. (14-12). CHANNEL: Bright. ROME: Clear. .. 36-43 (12-8). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. (13-4). Yesterday's temp. 50-39 (10-4).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	12 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
France	1.40 Fr.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	70 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	1.25 S.Kr.
Greece	10 Drs.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Turkey	T.£5
Iran	25 Rials	U.S. Military	$0.20
Italy	180 Lire	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	I.£1.20		

..27,930 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1972 Established 1887

Associated Press.

..XT PRIME MINISTER?—Robert L. Stanfield, leader of Canadian Progressive Conservative party, surrounded a group of his jubilant supporters in his election campaign headquarters in Halifax on Monday night.

Vote Means Minority Regime

Trudeau Loses Majority In Canadian Dead Heat

From Wire Dispatches

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—Canadian voters handed Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau a sharp setback in yesterday's national elections, leaving the two major parties in a *virtual standoff* in the new Parliament and making a minority government certain.

The latest returns for the 264-seat House of Commons gave the Progressive Conservatives, led by Robert L. Stanfield, 109 seats to 108 for Mr. Trudeau's Liberals. The New Democratic party won 30 seats and Social Credit 15, with two districts undecided. Four cabinet ministers were defeated.

In the two undecided districts, in Saskatchewan and Quebec, Conservative and Social Credit candidates appeared to be leading.

The results meant an immediate future of political confusion for the nation of 21 million. Numerous recounts are expected, and it remains to be seen whether either major party can form a government coalition with the *reluctant, mildly socialist New Democrats*. The possibility of new elections within the year is strong.

It was the fifth time Canadian voters had returned a minority government since 1957. During the same time it has returned only two majority governments, one of them being Mr. Trudeau's outgoing regime. Four years ago he led the Liberals to a sweeping victory, winning 155 seats.

To Meet Cabinet

Mr. Trudeau withheld comment pending a meeting tomorrow with his cabinet.

David Lewis, leader of the New Democrats, said he would join neither big party in a coalition. But he said he would support any minority government that would deal with unemployment, the high cost of living and the "corporate *ripoff" of tax concessions* and government grants to corporations.

Support from the New Democrats' 30 or more seats would give either the Liberals or the Conservatives a small majority.

The election outcome was a jolting rebuke for Mr. Trudeau, the flashy, 53-year-old swinger who led the Liberals to a spectacular 46-seat majority four years ago, and a stunning comeback for the Conservatives under the mild-mannered, self-effacing Mr. Stanfield. *Most political observers* and polls had predicted the Liberals would win a small majority or a workable minority.

Ontario, the most populous province, was the biggest part of the story. Four years ago, in a wave of "Trudeaumania," the voters there gave the Liberals 63 of their 88 seats. This time the Liberals lost 27 seats, 23 of them to the Conservatives, and the latter led in the province 41-35.

Strength in Quebec

The Liberal party's strength *now is mainly in Quebec*, where it won 56 of the 74 seats at stake. It won only 10 seats in the Atlantic provinces and even less in the Prairies and Far West.

The Conservatives took all 19 *seats in Alberta, and picked up* eight seats in British Columbia, where they were shut out four years ago, and two each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. But they lost three seats in the Atlantic provinces, winning 22 of the 32 seats in that Tory stronghold.

Mr. Trudeau campaigned on the slogan of integrity in government and the rallying cry that "the land is strong" because of his leadership. Among the elements that may have been responsible for the result are backlash from the middle-income groups at whom Conservatives aimed their big artillery, alleged abuses of unemployment insurance, high prices, inflation, and taxes, which Mr. Trudeau said he wouldn't lower and the Conservatives said they would.

Language Factor

The language issue also could have been a factor. Mr. Trudeau aroused resentment in many areas by decreeing that federal business be conducted in both English and French.

On television early today, looking haggard and shaken, Mr. Trudeau could say only that he was not quite sure what had happened, and he was sorry for those to whom it had happened.

The four cabinet ministers who went down to defeat were Labor Minister Martin O'Connell, Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin, Agriculture Minister Bud Olsen and Minister of State Patrick Mahoney.

The federal vote was available for the first time to 18-year-olds.

About three-fourths of eligible voters cast ballots, with the Liberals *taking 38.3 percent of the* popular vote on the basis of nearly complete returns, and the Conservatives 35.2 percent.

In the outgoing Parliament, the Liberals had 147 seats, the Conservatives 73, New Democrats 25 and Social Credit 13. There were two independents and four vacancies.

United Press International.

SMILING THROUGH—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau outside his election headquarters in Ottawa.

Differences Must Be Settled First

..ide Says Nixon Will Not Be Rushed Into Truce

By Robert Siner

..SHINGTON, Oct. 31 (IHT). ..White House today declar..nt President Nixon would ..rushed into signing a Viet..peace agreement despite a ..ne set by Hanoi or the up..g U.S. presidential elections. ..idential press secretary Ron..r told newsmen that "the deadline we're operating ..s one that will bring about ..ht kind of an agreement," adding that Mr. Nixon has made it clear to the North Vietnamese that he will not agree to any pact until certain outstanding differences of interpretation are ironed out.

Mr. Ziegler's statement was made shortly after White House sources said that it was "improbable" that a peace agreement would be signed before the Nov. 7 elections.

These officials indicated that before the signing could take place, there would have to be another round of negotiations in Paris between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representatives to resolve these differences. In addition, they said, another visit to Saigon by Mr. Kissinger for consultations with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu was also probable.

Meanwhile Mr. Kissinger was at the White House, preparing for what appeared to be an almost immediate trip to Paris. However, the White House would only say that there was no set *timetable for another round of* negotiations.

There have been rumors that Mr. Kissinger would leave for Paris Friday and White House officials would not deny the possibility that talks might be resumed by the end of this week.

These officials emphasized that there was continuing communication with Hanoi over the differences in the peace pact and were confident that a final settlement could be reached soon.

The detailed text of the settlement still remains secret, although a summary, made public last week by Hanoi, was described as largely accurate by Mr. Kissinger. But some of the concrete issues that must be ironed out also remain undisclosed.

The Los Angeles Times reported today that the United States *is requiring "tangible action"* by Hanoi toward pulling back its 145,000 troops in South Vietnam before signing a peace agreement.

Such a pullback is one of the "six or seven concrete issues" that Mr. Kissinger said last week had to be ironed out before a settlement could be arranged, the Times said.

Mr. Kissinger outlined only five of the seven issues, the Times said, but the pullback of troops is considered to be one of the two undisclosed issues. It was not outlined because the administration hopes to solve the matter de facto outside the scope of the formal agreement and, thus, avoid a face-to-face confrontation over it at the anticipated final negotiation meeting, the newspaper said.

Although the signing of a pact *to end the war in Vietnam is still* in the future, planning proceeded on a 1,000-man supervisory force to oversee the cease-fire when the agreement is ratified.

According to diplomatic sources, Canada, Indonesia, Hungary and Poland have agreed to provide 250 men each to form the force that will have the job of making *sure that the terms of the peace* agreement are implemented.

'Movement' Seen

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu's chief aide said today that there is "decided movement" on both sides in the cease-fire negotiations and that the North Vietnamese are under heavy Soviet pressure to reach an accord.

Misunderstanding Denied

..Ianoi Assails U.S. on Peace Delay

..IGON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Radio ..d sharply attacked President ..n and his adviser Henry A. ..ger *today* as North Viet..: deadline for concluding an ..hina peace agreement passed ..g the United States signing ..on's *official television net*..meanwhile said the South ..mese government has been ..g the United States against ..in signing the agreement ..clared:

..are positive Mr. Nixon can..d does not betray us. Not ..e United States, but also ..iet Union and Red China ..expressed suppor' for rights ..ons to self-determination. ..eve Mr. Nixon shall win in ..thcoming elections in spite ..munist doings."

..Hanoi said:

..y, Oct. 31, is the day the ..signing of the agreement ..the war and restore peace ..nam is supposed to take ..s previously agreed upon ..Democratic Republic of ..n and the United States ..ent.

..ngest, Bloodiest' War

..he United States would ..what had been agreed ..ly 24 hours later the long..dict and most expensive ..United States history ..have ended, the captured ..ricemen would have had ..e conditions to return to ..milies, the United States ..have been able to with..m the Vietnam mud hole ..and the Vietnamese peo..d have obtained favorable ..s to implement their ..ermination rights and ..ir internal problems with ..de intervention."

Hanoi said Mr. Nixon ..ent a message Oct. 20 to ..ietnamese Premier Pham ..ng confirming that the ..the agreement could be ..d completed and propos..d it be signed today. ..mmentary, monitored in ..ook issue with statements ..Kissinger that there had ..misunderstanding by ..the timetable for agree..

..n fact there is no mis..nding whatsoever," Radio ..d. "President Nixon him..his Oct. 20 message to ..e minister of the Demo..epublic of Vietnam con..at the text of the agree..uld be considered com..d proposed that Oct. 31 ..y to sign the agreement. ..s clearly written down ..and white. How can ..ted States swallow its ..

..Hanoi said the Nixon ..ration has only two op..s to immediately imple..ment what it agreed upon to end the war in Vietnam and to restore its honor, and the other is to go on and suffer greater defeats until a complete defeat."

Radio Hanoi quoted Deputy North Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh as saying that if the *United States does not stop its* stalling and its attempts to change the Indochina peace draft, "the agreement will never be signed to end the war and restore peace in Vietnam."

The radio quoted Mr. Trinh as making the statement at a diplomatic reception for Laotian officials in Hanoi yesterday.

New Atmosphere Expected

Paris Delegations Reported Active Despite Stalemate

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The *deadline set last* week by the North Vietnamese for the signing of a peace agreement with the United States came and went today with the Communists blaming Washington again for the delay and calling for an "early signature" on an accord.

But sources close to the U.S. peace talks delegation here said there was a great deal of activity going on despite the apparent stalemate between the two sides, and not to think the lull meant that nothing was happening.

The sources said, however, that Hanoi still had not proposed a date for a new meeting with the United States to iron out the differences between the two sides.

Nor was there any reference to a new meeting in the moderate statements put out today by the Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations to the Paris talks. Hanoi's statement simply blamed the "non-serious attitude of the Nixon administration" for the delay, while the Viet Cong called for a signature as "soon as possible."

The U.S. sources said that the United States understood the *Communist disappointment but* insisted that details remained to be worked out. They said that one question that still deserved attention was the matter of North Vietnamese *troops still in* South Vietnam, something that was not mentioned either in the agreement as described by Hanoi Thursday or by U.S. negotiator Henry A. Kissinger in his Thursday briefing on the peace negotiations.

Another question to be ironed out is at what point South Vietnam is to sign the peace agreement. One solution being envisaged by Washington is for North Vietnam and the United States simply to initial bilaterally the accord—which would bring it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

But Abandons Munich Terrorists

Bonn Asks Libya to Put Hijackers on Trial

BONN, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—West Germany tonight called on Libya to put on trial the two Arabs who hijacked a Lufthansa airliner to Libya Sunday and obtained the freedom of three terrorists captured in the Munich Olympic massacre.

The Foreign Ministry said that it made no request for the return of the three terrorists on the grounds that the Bavarian authorities who released them had *renounced prosecution* to save the lives of those aboard the hijacked plane.

There is no extradition treaty between West Germany and Libya.

Meanwhile, Israeli Ambassador Eliashev Ben Horin called on West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel tonight to discuss, as he put it, "the future."

Mr. Ben Horin told reporters afterward that it was of the greatest importance for Israel to form a clear picture of "what is *being done* and will be done to fight Arab terrorism."

The Israeli Embassy announced later that Mr. Ben Horin has been recalled to Jerusalem to report to his government and would leave within the next few days.

● Bonn relieved it was forced, as expected, to release the terrorists. Page 2.

Earlier today, Chancellor Willy Brandt rejected Israeli accusations that West Germany had capitulated to terrorism by freeing the three Arabs, who with five others gunned down 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics.

In a statement to the cabinet, Mr. Brandt said the "passionate Israeli reaction" to the release of the trio in exchange for the 20 passengers and crew of a hijacked Lufthansa airliner was understandable.

But he added: "We cannot accept unjustified accusations. We are not in a state of war."

Mr. Brandt said that the West German authorities had to give priority to the protection of human life "above all other considerations." He contended that other governments had acted similarly in the past in comparable situations.

Yesterday, Israeli Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban charged that West Germany had capitulated to the Arab terrorists.

To Restructure Government

Chilean Cabinet Resigns; Allende to Choose Another

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The Chilean cabinet resigned today to allow Marxist President Salvador Allende, struggling against a three-week-old strike which has left the country short of food and fuel, to restructure his government.

The cabinet resigned shortly after Mr. Allende accepted the resignations of two of his ministers who plan to run for Senate seats in general elections scheduled next March.

Mr. Allende later met party leaders of his Popular Unity coalition government for talks on the structure of his new cabinet and to discuss a proposal that at least two members of the armed forces be included in it.

A government spokesman said the proposal was submitted by the coalition's independent Popular Action minority party in an effort to restore peace and order to the country.

He said the proposal got a favorable reception from Mr. Allende and the coalition's Communist and Radical parties but was rejected by the president's Socialist party—which with the Communists forms the backbone of the coalition—and the Leftist Christian party, another minority member.

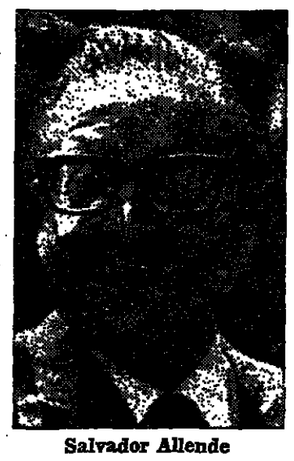
Government sources said there was also disagreement among leaders of the three armed forces on whether some of their members should be included in the *cabinet*.

President Allende had been expected to reshuffle his cabinet following the resignation today of Education Minister Anibal Palma and Mr. Allende's acceptance last night of Interior Minister Jaime Suarez's resignation.

They and two other cabinet ministers were facing a threat of being censured by the opposition-controlled Congress for alleged violation of the constitution during the 21-day "bosses' strike"—a middle-class challenge to the *leftist government*.

The strike, started by truck owners and now supported by large numbers of business and professional men, has resulted in *food and fuel shortages*.

Most shops in Santiago and other major cities have been closed for two weeks, and the military has taken control of 21 *of the country's 25 provinces and* nine million of its 10 million inhabitants.



Salvador Allende

German Train Toll 25

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The number of deaths in yesterday's East German train collision rose to 25 today, the East German news service ADN reported. ADN said 22 bodies were recovered from the wreckage near Karl-Marx-Stadt yesterday and three of the 70 persons injured died early today.

Heath Gets Union Opposition In Bid for Wage-Price Curbs

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath's battle for a wage and price control agreement met strong trade union opposition today.

Hugh Scanlon, leader of the influential engineering union, announced that he would reject any pact calling for strict wage as well as price controls, the terms Mr. Heath is demanding.

Mr. Scanlon issued his statement as Mr. Heath clashed with *opposition leader Harold Wilson* in the first debate of the new parliamentary session. This came after Queen Elizabeth said in her throne speech that the government was attaching a high priority to conquering inflation.

Mr. Heath, referring to the tripartite talks on inflation among government, industry and the trade unions due to resume tomorrow, told the House of Commons that the government was prepared to keep talking "day by day, if necessary, to reach a solution."

Mr. Wilson said the government's proposals for tackling inflation were one-sided, lacking a real sense of social justice and laden with doctrinaire prejudice.

Before tomorrow's meeting, leaders of the Trades Union Congress, representing organized labor in the inflation dialogue, will give their answer to Mr. Heath's virtual ultimatum that no pay deal is possible as long as the unions insist on statutory control of prices.

It is on this point that Mr. Scanlon is now saying his union will not budge.

In an hour-long speech in the House of Commons, mostly devoted to a step-by-step account of yesterday's latest rounds in the inflation talks, Mr. Heath held out one concession to those pressing for protection for shoppers.

He said the government intended to help the consumer by "proposals which will be the toughest and most important range of measures to promote competition ever proposed in Britain." He did not elaborate.

Big-Four Envoys Meet in Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union met here today for a fifth round of talks aimed at clarifying *their rights in Germany after* the expected entry of both German states into the United Nations.

After a two-and-a-quarter-hour meeting here, a communiqué announced that the session took place in a "businesslike and constructive atmosphere" and would be continued tomorrow morning.

9 Draw Up Plan to Fight Price Rises

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31 (IHT).—*Common Market finance* ministers tonight agreed on a plan in their first attempt to formulate a community-wide campaign against inflation.

The *agreement came after two* days of intensive bargaining and argument. But the most optimistic assessment of what was achieved was that it represented a *start*. There was disappointment on the part of the French and Sicco Mansholt, European Commission president, who both expressed the view that more *might have been achieved*.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the French finance minister, afterward commented that the plan was a basis for a "coherent fight" against inflation but, did not represent a program of vigorous action that the French had hoped for when they first raised the subject in the European *Council of Ministers last* September.

Not Enough

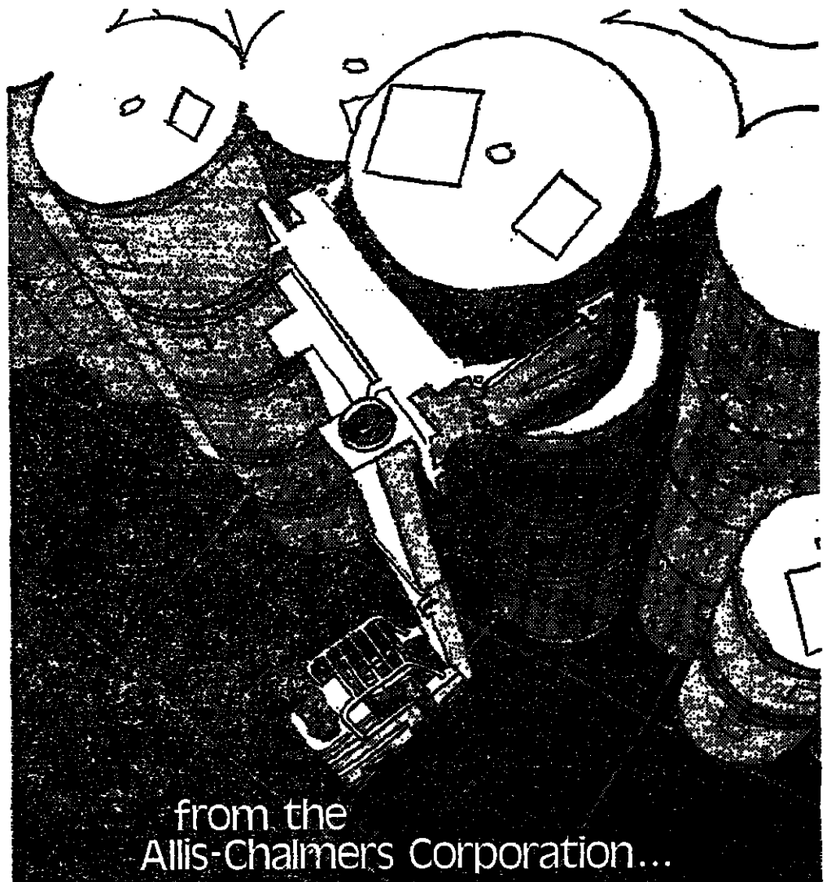
Mr. Mansholt said: "This is not enough. We needed a stronger policy and one which was convincing." He added that if the Common Market governments, together with Britain and the two other candidate countries, Ireland and Denmark, could not set a good example to employers and trade unions in each country, the governments had no right to expect them to take an initiative of their own.

He was referring to the item in the final resolution covering prices and incomes which in effect said that the states should be left to take their own measures individually as best suited their particular circumstances, whether this meant price *surveillance* or a compulsory restraint policy.

As in other items covered by the resolution, there were escape clauses. The only certain and unanimously agreed objective to come out of the meeting was a new determination on the part of all the countries to fight inflation where and how they could.

The specific suggestion—that there should be a 15 percent cut in the external tariff—was shelved partly at the insistence of the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



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News Analysis

Bonn Relieved It Was Forced, As Expected, to Free 3 Arabs

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 31 (WP).—After the Sept. 5 terrorist attack that killed 11 Israelis at the Munich Olympics, some journalists asked a West German official what would happen to the three Arab gunmen captured by the police.

Specifically, the journalists wanted to know how Bonn interpreted the vow of Palestinian terrorist groups to rescue the three captives. The official answered: "Well, if I were you, I wouldn't fly Lufthansa for a while."

He wasn't joking. In private conversation, Bonn officials never made any secret of their expectation that the terrorists sooner or later would succeed in hijacking a Lufthansa jet. They also left no doubt that West Germany would then give up the three Arabs in exchange for the plane and its passengers.

Now this scenario has become reality. Sunday, a Lufthansa plane with 20 persons aboard was hijacked near Beirut. And, after a long day of negotiation, West Germany secured release by sending the three Arabs to apparent freedom in Libya.

Here in Bonn, the decision to free the prisoners is being resolutely defended as the only choice that was open to West Germany. The last thing that the West Germans wanted was a repetition of the Munich shootout, with its toll of 17 dead. Their goal in Sunday's negotiations was to ransom the hostages aboard the Lufthansa jet without bloodshed.

In that, they succeeded. And the initial reaction of West German officials was an undisguised sigh of relief, coupled with a defense of their actions that came close to self-congratulation.

However, while Bonn was successful in rescuing the hostages, no one is under any illusion that West Germany has now extricated itself from further involvement with Arab terrorism. In fact, there already are indications that Bonn may find itself dealing with the repercussions from its decision for a long time to come.

The most immediate cause for anxiety involves West Germany's always sensitive relations with Israel. Bonn's release of the terrorists has triggered the bitterest crescendo of official Israeli anger against West Germany since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1965.

The depth of Israeli feeling was revealed in the verbal protest made by Foreign Minister Abba Eban to West German Ambassador Jesco von Puttkamer. Mr. Eban called the German action a "capitulation" that "shamed the memory and the honor of the Munich martyrs."

Nor are there any indications that the Israelis are in a mood to let the controversy cool off. If not, the relations between the two countries are almost certain to become strained close to the breaking point.

Such a development would be most unpalatable to Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, since any dispute with Israel inevitably evokes memories of the Nazi past. It could even become an unpredictable element in West Germany's current national election campaign.

Nevertheless, Bonn's reaction has been to treat the Israeli accusations with coolness and reserve. The thrust of German statements has been to argue that West Germany is not in a state of war, like Israel, that its first duty is to protect its citizens and that the Israeli charges therefore are "absolutely unjustified."

The Brandt government still has not forgotten the harsh criticism to which it was subjected after it failed to prevent the 1970 murder of its kidnapped ambassador to Guatemala, Count Karl von Spreti. Since then, the German reaction to terrorist kidnappings has been to avoid bloodshed no matter what the cost.

In September, 1970, after Palestinian terrorists hijacked three airliners to Jordan, Bonn set the precedent for its current policy by freeing three Arabs imprisoned in West Germany. They had been charged with killing an Israeli and injuring 11 other persons during a grenade attack on an El Al Israeli airline plane at the Munich airport.

Similarly, when another Lufthansa jet was hijacked to Aden last February, the West Germans hastily paid a $5-million ransom for its release. And, at the Olympics, the Germans desperately tried to avert a shootout by pleading with Israel to meet the terrorist demands for release of Arab guerrillas held in Israeli jails.

On the other side, the Israelis contend that the West German policy, while unquestionably humanitarian in its intent, does more harm than good because it only leads to new acts of terrorism that threaten the safety of others.

What really underlies Israeli anger at Bonn is the belief that West Germany has allowed itself to become an easy mark for terrorist pressure. As a result, the Israelis say, West Germany will remain a prime target for extortion demands and other terrorist activities that indirectly aid the Palestinians' campaign against Israel.

As several German newspapers have pointed out, Bonn will remain vulnerable as long as it shrinks from such draconian measures as halting Lufthansa service to Arab countries and taking a tough diplomatic line with Arab governments that shelter terrorist groups.

But West Germany has sizable business and political interests in these countries. And when a government spokesman, Ruediger von Wechmar, was asked yesterday whether Bonn might be weighing such steps, he replied that the Brandt government will "decisively counter attempts to drag it into the Middle East conflict."

Sir Alec Receives Peking Pledge on Detained Britons

PEKING, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei today told Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, that he would give his "personal attention" to the cases of three British citizens detained by China since the cultural revolution.

Sir Alec has completed seven-and-a-half hours of talks with Mr. Chi on his visit here covering bilateral trade, Vietnam and other questions.

The two men also were believed to have touched on the future of the British colony of Hong Kong when they met for their third round of talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People today.

Sources said that Sir Alec, who arrived here on Sunday on the first visit by a British cabinet minister to the People's Republic, did not expect China to officially raise the subject of Hong Kong in the near future.

The three detained Britons—Mrs. Elsie Epstein, Michael Shapiro and David Crook, all in their sixties—were arrested while working as translators at Peking's Foreign Languages Press.

Leary Asks Swiss To Delay Ouster

BERN, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Convicted American drug cultist Timothy Leary appealed today for permission to remain in Switzerland two more months to give him time to find another country willing to grant him residence.

Switzerland ordered Leary to leave by tomorrow in a decision handed down Aug. 4. Today, Swiss officials granted him a stay while his appeal was being studied.

The government earlier had rejected both a U.S. request for his extradition and a request from Leary for asylum.

Leary, 51, fled an open prison in California in 1970. He was serving a term of one to 10 years for illegal possession of drugs.

30 Turks Die In Train Crash

ISTANBUL, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Rescue teams searched the burned wreckage of a passenger train tonight after about 30 people were killed in Turkey's worst rail disaster near Eskisehir, in western Turkey.

A local railway official said more than 40 people had been injured—some of them seriously—and it could be another 24 hours before the final death toll was known.

The accident occurred today when a passenger train and freight train collided on the main line between Istanbul and the Mediterranean coast.

Italian Air Crash That Killed 27 Still a Mystery

BARI, Italy, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Investigators said today they had no idea what caused a plane crash in which 27 persons lost their lives on a stone-strewn hill of the Apulian interior.

"The flight was proceeding normally, the weather was clear and the airport was in sight," said Pier Luigi Borgna, commercial director of ATI airlines. "Only the investigation can determine what happened."

An ATI Fokker Friendship, on a domestic flight from Catania, Sicily, to Brindisi, crashed 31 miles inland from Bari Monday night as it was coming in for a scheduled landing at Bari. ATI said the 22 passengers, three crew members and two off-duty flight assistants, all Italians, were killed.

3 Americans, Canadian Held By Reds in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 31 (AP).—Military sources said today that three American missionaries and a Canadian were captured by the Communist Pathet Lao on Saturday in an undefended town in southern Laos.

The sources said that the troops seized Kengkok, a town of 10,000. Two other American missionaries and seven Filipinos escaped and an Air America helicopter picked them up.

The missionaries were members of a Protestant group called the Swiss Brethren.

Those captured were Samuel Mattix of Washington state, Evelyn Anderson of Michigan, Beatrice Kosin of Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Lloyd Oppel of British Columbia.

Associated Press.

ENEMY EQUIPMENT—South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu pointing to captured North Vietnam howitzer during his visit to weapons exhibit in Saigon yesterday.

Rockets Fall in Saigon

Hanoi's Troops Are Pressing Drives in Central Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Communist troops continued to press heavy attacks in the Central Highlands today, overrunning a government position there for the second time in two days. Meanwhile, American B-52s dropped a record number of bombs over the southern part of North Vietnam, military command spokesmen said.

[A heavy explosion shook downtown Saigon early Wednesday, the Associated Press reported. Initial reports said it apparently was caused by two rockets that fell near the Newport dock complex on the city's northeastern edge.

[The blast came at 1:45 a.m. on South Vietnam's National Day, which has been a traditional time for Communist-led forces to shell Saigon and nearby areas.]

The government position that fell tonight was occupied by a 300-man battalion of rangers a mile west of Ba To district town in central Quang Ngai province. Few details were available on the fight, but the government military spokesman said the battalion abandoned its position in the middle of the night and moved to a more secure encampment nearby. There was no report of casualties.

[Communist troops captured both Ba To and another district capital today, United Press International reported. It said they took Que Son, 340 miles north of Saigon.]

The command reported yesterday the loss of the border ranger camp of Dak Seang, about 100 miles to the west of Ba To, as the Communist forces throughout Vietnam continued their drive to occupy as much territory as possible before an expected cease-fire.

The United States command announced that in the 24 hours ending at noon today its B-52s had flown 13 missions against supply caches in North Vietnam south of the 20th parallel—equal to the all-time record number which was set Aug. 12. A B-52 mission normally consists of three planes, each dropping about 24 tons of bombs.

Bombing Continues

American fighter-bombers also flew more than 130 strikes in the North during the 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. yesterday, the command said. Other informants said the bombing was continuing into Tuesday, although the North Vietnamese had proposed Oct. 31 as the date for the implementation of a cease-fire.

The bombing has been limited to targets south of the 20th parallel since a week ago Sunday. Also, American planes have not planted new mines in the harbors north of the parallel since that time.

South Vietnamese forces have also been continuing to press for advantage on the battlefield, and yesterday reoccupied Dak To district in northern Kontum Province. In fights north and south of the town today, the government troops killed more than 60 North Vietnamese and destroyed 2,000 rounds of heavy-weapon ammunition, they said.

Six Hamlets

But so far they have been unable to drive Communist infiltrators out of six hamlets in the countryside around Saigon, and Routes 1 and 13 leading out of the capital were impassable today only 15 miles from the city because of the fighting. Two of the hamlets are to the east of Saigon in Long Khanh Province, two are in Haung Hai Province to the west near Cu Chi, and one is in Phuoc Tuy, on the coast, the military command said.

The numbers, however, are misleading. The fighting has been on a small scale, although the sound of gunfire has not been heard so close to the South Vietnamese capital in years.

The government has launched a flag-flying campaign as a show of unity in the event of a cease-fire. But the fighting has driven some people out of their homes, and the government has been put in the apparent position of not being able to guarantee security to villagers even within walking distance of Saigon.

Laos, Cambodia Fighting

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—In Laos, North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces captured the town of Keng Kok, a military camp and a hill position, during the weekend, military sources said. Refugees reported a Canadian and three American missionaries captured by the Communist forces at Keng Kok, which had never before fallen to the Communists.

In Cambodia, Communist gunners fired five 122-mm rockets into an ammunition depot eight miles southwest of Phnom Penh, killing at least five soldiers and wounding at least 30 in a series of explosions, which shook the capital until dawn.

U.S. Pilot's Death

HONG KONG, Oct. 31 (AP).—Strafing U.S. aircraft Sunday killed an American pilot who had just been shot down and captured in North Vietnam, Radio Hanoi asserted today.

The radio broadcast did not identify the pilot.

It said he was bombing populated areas of Nghe An Province when his F-8 Crusader jet was shot down. He parachuted from the aircraft, and when he landed in the sea 100 yards from shore he was captured by North Vietnamese militiamen in a boat, Radio Hanoi said.

"At that moment several U.S. aircraft came and strafed the boat," the broadcast said. "When the planes left, the captured pilot had been killed by his own men. His body sank with the boat."

The militiamen brought to the shore the pilot's helmet, a notebook and a beeper—a device emitting a radio signal to guide rescuers—the account said. It added that they also recovered another object, which sounded like a life raft.

No mention was made of whether any of the militiamen also were killed.

Activity Seen In Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

into effect and stop the fighting—then follow with a quadripartite signing at some later period. Hanoi, however, so far has maintained that the agreement calls for a bi-lateral initialing by Hanoi and Washington, to be followed by a bilateral signing and, as a last stage, a quadripartite signing.

New Atmosphere

The U.S. sources here said that they expected that an entirely new atmosphere would prevail at this Thursday's public session of the peace talks on the Avenue Kléber. They said they expected the mood would change from one of condemnation to one of cooperation. The sources said it was likely that the U.S. delegation would comment on the expected change.

As for the future of the Kléber talks, the sources said that they believed the talks would continue for a certain period, even after the signing of the peace agreement. They said they did not think the Kléber session this week would be used to argue out the remaining "six or seven" points that Mr. Kissinger said remain to be settled with Hanoi, but that Kléber, nonetheless, would have considerable negotiating content in weeks to come before the convening of the international conference on Vietnam within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

U.S. Ships Sai[illegible] To Quit Coast Of N. Vietnam

But Blockade Stays Until Truce Is Signe[illegible]

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Oct. 31.—The [illegible] Navy has withdrawn 50 st[illegible] from close-in North Vietnam coastal waters but the block[illegible] will remain in effect until a cea[illegible] fire is actually signed, Ameri[illegible] authorities said yesterday.

Authorities also noted that [illegible] Chinese cargo ships contin[illegible] blockade-running activities [illegible] safe anchorages outside the [illegible] mile limit off North Vietna[illegible] southern panhandle.

Noting that the Oct. 31 sign[illegible] deadline being insisted upon [illegible] Hanoi was now impossible, Am[illegible] can officials seemed to feel [illegible] a cease-fire would be at leas[illegible] matter of weeks in coming.

Officials noted that, within [illegible] relatively brief period, the co[illegible] tion of air and naval acti[illegible] above the 20th parallel—ord[illegible] by President Nixon as a sign [illegible] "good faith"—would not have [illegible] appreciable effect on the mili[illegible] situation in South Vietnam.

Time for Truce

Within that time, both mili[illegible] and civilian members of [illegible] American establishment are [illegible] fident, the final details of a ce[illegible] fire will be negotiated with Ha[illegible]

The diplomatic establishm[illegible] headed by U.S. Ambassador [illegible] worth Bunker was somew[illegible] ruffled last night when [illegible] government-controlled radio be[illegible] sniping at President Nixon [illegible] the first time. The sarcastic c[illegible] mentary accused Mr. Nixon [illegible] attempting to reach a quick ce[illegible] fire with Hanoi to obtain a [illegible] votes in the presidential elect[illegible]

Ambassador Bunker met [illegible] President Nguyen Van Thieu [illegible] an hour this morning—a mee[illegible] that had been scheduled be[illegible] the radio attack—and, as [illegible] habitual, the embassy would [illegible] nothing about the substance [illegible] their talks. While Mr. Bu[illegible] is known to be confident [illegible] Mr. Thieu eventually will ac[illegible] a settlement, he may well [illegible] sharpened his approach a[illegible] result of Mr. Thieu's own, pub[illegible] hardening attitudes.

While there were once [illegible] than 50 ships in the Tonkin [illegible] and the approach waters off [illegible] Vietnamese coast, the fleet [illegible] now down to about a dozen [illegible] sels. Three of these are [illegible] stroyers patrolling the 180-[illegible] stretch south of the 20th par[illegible] to the Demilitarized Zone.

It is in this area that [illegible] Chinese freighters are offloa[illegible] cargo, mainly rice but inclu[illegible] ammunition and other supp[illegible] Some is being floated ashor[illegible] plastic bags and some put [illegible] small lighters.

American naval communi[illegible] recently have dropped all men [illegible] of the Chinese ships. But [illegible] cials insist that basic orders [illegible] permit American plans or s[illegible] to fire at the lighters hea[illegible] ashore and that this takes p[illegible] from time to time as tar[illegible] warrant.

Meanwhile, most of the [illegible] has pulled back into deeper [illegible] ters closer to the main sup[illegible] base of Subic Bay in the Ph[illegible] pines. The four aircraft car[illegible] here with the Seventh Fleet [illegible] also well back or cruising [illegible] down the coast of South V[illegible] nam.

"They could be back withi[illegible] matter of hours," an officer s[illegible]

Minesweeping Begins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—[illegible] the first time, North Vietnam [illegible] begun a limited attempt to sw[illegible] up U.S. mines blocking entra[illegible] to Haiphong harbor.

U.S. intelligence sources [illegible] yesterday that the North V[illegible] namese effort to clear a cha[illegible] through the harbor had [illegible] detected by American photo [illegible] connaissance missions within [illegible] last 72 hours.

The sources were unable to [illegible] a precise date for when m[illegible] sweeping began inside North V[illegible] nam's main port. But atte[illegible] to clear the mines are b[illegible] closely monitored here.

Disclosures that North Viet[illegible] is trying to do something a[illegible] the mines followed Washingt[illegible] decision to curtail U.S. air st[illegible] north of the 20th parallel.

© Los Angeles Times.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy
ATHENS	19	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Sunny
BELGRADE	14	57	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Sunny
CAIRO	26	79	Sunny
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fair
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Fair
FLORENCE	20	68	Sunny
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Overcast
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy
MADRID	13	55	Cloudy
MILAN	16	61	Sunny
MONTREAL	1	34	Sunny
MOSCOW	1	34	Cloudy
MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
NEW YORK	7	45	Sunny
NICE	19	66	Sunny
OSLO	5	41	Overcast
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
ROME	20	68	Sunny
SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Sunny
TUNIS	19	66	Fair
VENICE	18	64	Sunny
VIENNA	12	55	Fair
WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	9	48	Cloudy
ZURICH	6	43	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Ca[illegible] at 1900 GMT, others at 1200 GM[illegible]

...gretti Reportedly Phoned ...apin When Inquiry Started

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

...SHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP). ...hn minutes of being in-...d that he was the subject ...vestigation by The Wash-...n Post, Donald H. Segretti ...California lawyer allegedly ...ed in sabotage against the ...crats—apparently made a ...one call to President ...'s appointments secretary, ...t L. Chapin.

...ords of credit card calls ...ed to Mr. Segretti's friend, ...nce Young, show that a ...as placed to Mr. Chapin's ... in Bethesda, Md., at 4:53 ...on Sept. 30—less than 30 ...es after Mr. Segretti learn-...at a reporter wanted to ...on him.

Sept. 30 call was one of ...calls apparently made by ...egretti that have not been ...ly known until now. Two ...laced to Mr. Chapin's home, ...o were made to the White ... switchboard. All were charged to Mr. Young's credit card.

The Sept. 30 call lasted two minutes and cost $1.40, according to telephone records.

Mr. Segretti apparently also made a nine-minute call to Mr. Chapin's home at 5:34 p.m. on Oct. 2 for $2.90 and a five-minute call for $2.75 the next morning at 8:57 a.m. to the White House switchboard, according to the records.

The other call, an earlier one, was made at 10 a.m. on Sept. 6 to the White House switchboard for $1.85.

Segretti Had Access

Mr. Young said yesterday that the calls could have been made only by Mr. Segretti. "Don is the only one who could have done it—not even my staff, not even my wife has the credit card number, only Don," Mr. Young said.

It could not be learned to whom Mr. Segretti talked in the four conversations or from where the long-distance calls were made.

Mr. Young, 32, also a California lawyer and long-time friend of Mr. Segretti, provided the first account of Mr. Segretti's alleged involvement with Mr. Chapin.

On Oct. 15, The Post reported that Mr. Chapin acted as a contact for Mr. Segretti's alleged sabotage campaign. Time magazine also reported that Mr. Chapin and another White House aide, Gordon Strachan, hired Mr. Segretti to disrupt the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

In its latest edition, Time quotes Justice Department sources as saying that Mr. Chapin has "admitted to FBI agents that he had hired" Mr. Segretti.

At the time of The Post's Oct. 15 article, Mr. Chapin, asked to comment on it, said, through the White House press office, that the article was "fundamentally inaccurate."

At yesterday's White House press briefing, Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, turned away questions about Mr. Chapin's alleged involvement with Mr. Segretti.

"I don't have anything to offer to you or add to what we have said before," Mr. Ziegler told reporters.

...von Aide ...mits FBI ...ection Role

...HINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP). ...dent Nixon's chief domestic ... John D. Ehrlichman, ac-...ged yesterday that the ...House had asked the Jus-...partment to provide po-...advice on "problem areas ...criminal justice field" for ...esident's re-election cam-...

...e criticized an unnamed ... Deputy Attorney General ...E. Erickson—and, by impli-... the Federal Bureau of ...ation itself—for passing ...uest along to FBI field ...for assistance in assem-...e material.

...Ehrlichman defended the ...tion with the Justice De-...t, which he said must "responsive to the political ... He said, however, that ... improper to involve the ...serting that the bureau ... nonpolitical in order to ...n "total credibility and ...ty."

... magazine first revealed ...ite House request last ..., when it reported that ...FBI Director L. Patrick ...d had passed the urgent ...along to 21 bureau offices ...tates.

...rlichman stressed yester-... "it isn't going to happen ...

...e FBI's part, there was ...owledgment that any-...d happened at all. A ...an for the bureau de-...comment, and Mr. Gray ...smen in Richmond, Va., ...e was visiting the local ...fice. "I don't have any ...t on what Time magazine ...l. Let Time magazine ...it on what it reported." John W. Hushen, public ...ion officer for the Justice ...ent, confirmed the FBI's ...ent, saying, "They appar-...ade the decision to help ...e said that the FBI field ... replies to the White ...uery had been forwarded ...Ehrlichman through Mr. ...'s office.

... not immediately clear ...Mr. Gray, who has vowed ...in the bureau as a non-...agency, was personally ... the FBI role in the ...Since he has been travel-... in recent weeks, many ...FBI director's functions ...n handled by his sub-...

N.Y. Police Guard Pupils as Whites Besiege School

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP).—Hundreds of white adults jeered and booed as 30 black and Puerto Rican pupils guarded by helmeted police entered a junior high school in the Carnarsie section of Brooklyn today for their third day of class this year.

The adults, whose protests helped to keep the children from entering the school until last week, were kept behind police barricades as the school opened for the day.

A scuffle broke out as a white man grabbed a placard from a black woman. She was among a group of black adults who assembled in front of the school to show support for the admission of the students.

White protest leaders said that a boycott continued to reduce attendance sharply at the school and at other schools in the district.

Teachers were brought to the school in two buses from a neighborhood police station where they had assembled for transportation. White parents have been angered by the refusal of the teachers to boycott the school.

Associated Press.

PERSONAL SUPPORT—Angela Davis endorsing Edward Teixeira (left), Communist candidate for Massachusetts State Legislature, in Boston Monday. Since her trial Miss Davis has spent much of her time personally endorsing Communist candidates all around the country.

McGovern Contends Nixon Defaults on U.S. Confidence

By Douglas E. Kneeland

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern charged here last night that "for the first time in the history of this country, we have had a presidential campaign with only one candidate."

Obviously frustrated by his inability, even in the closing days of the race, to draw President Nixon into more active campaigning, the Democratic nominee continued to sharpen the tone of his attacks against his Republican opponent.

In a speech prepared for an Allegheny County Democratic party dinner here, Sen. McGovern also castigated Vice-President Agnew.

Only One Program

"This campaign was supposed to offer a clear choice between two different programs of government," Sen. McGovern said. "But only one program has been offered to the people—that of the Democratic party.

"I have been taking the issues to the people for 22 months, from Maine to California. Richard Nixon has hidden in the White House—vetoing legislation enacted by Congress to help the people."

Moreover, Sen. McGovern declared, "by hiding from the people, he has defaulted on their confidence."

"We know what four more years will be like," he went on. "If Americans vote for Richard Nixon next week, they will be voting for Watergate corruption, Nixon recession, Connally oil and Republican reaction."

Sen. McGovern added that if that wasn't enough to scare American voters "out of their wits, we can add that four more years of Richard Nixon will bring eight years of Spiro Agnew."

"And we certainly do not want to go into the third century of American independence," he said, "under the leadership of Mr. Agnew, whose public career does not boast a single achievement and who has served only as a lightning rod for prejudice."

Sen. McGovern has changed the nature of his attacks on the Republicans somewhat in the last few days.

Apparently convinced that the Nixon administration is close to a settlement of the Vietnam war, Sen. McGovern has begun to emphasize that the Democrats could do more to bring about social and economic progress in peace.

He also has increased his attempts to portray himself as a "moral" alternative to what he contends are the "immoral" practices of the present administration.

Appeal to Jewish Vote

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31 (AP).—In an appeal for Jewish election support Sargent Shriver said yesterday that Sen. George McGovern as President would defend Israeli security and intervene with the Soviet Union to secure emigration rights for its Jewish citizens.

The Democratic vice-presidential candidate said that President Nixon decided only in this election year to sell arms to Israel, while Sen. McGovern has been a consistent supporter of the Jewish state.

8 Countries Plan Live TV On U.S. Election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Eight countries interested in the U.S. election results have reserved satellite television coverage time for next week, the Communications Satellite Corp. said yesterday.

Australia, Brazil, West Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Thailand and Britain, as well as Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have reserved satellite time for a total 35 separate telecasts.

Minnesota Gas Blast Kills 6, Injures 9

LAKE CITY, Minn., Oct. 31 (AP).—A search ended today for more victims of a gas-line explosion yesterday that leveled a variety store. Six persons were killed and nine injured.

Three of those killed in the blast yesterday were children. Five other youngsters were among the injured. More than 100 policemen, firemen and volunteers searched throughout the night for other possible victims. The hunt ended at dawn when it was decided that there were no more victims trapped in the rubble.

Nixon Pledges Aid for Elderly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—President Nixon, in a special campaign appeal to elderly voters, reaffirmed yesterday his pledge to ask Congress next year for property-tax relief for older Americans.

In another in a series of radio speeches, Mr. Nixon listed the efforts he said he had made to improve the lot of those over 65 and placed special emphasis on the Social Security bill he had decided to sign.

He did not, however, mention two bills aimed at the elderly that he vetoed yesterday morning—the Older Americans Comprehensive Service Amendments and the Research on Aging Act, which he said were too costly and duplicated other programs.

6 U.S. Tourists Die

CORINTH, Greece, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Six American tourists—five of them women—were killed and 23 others injured today when a bus skidded in the rain and fell into a ravine near here, police said. The bus was taking the tourists from Athens to Corinth, retracing the route of the Apostle Paul.

U.S. Alerted Airlines to Hijack Team

Warning Given Prior To Houston Piracy

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The government warned the airlines Friday of a possible hijacking attempt by the father-son team that, in fact, did participate in the hijacking of an Eastern Air Lines plane to Cuba on Sunday.

One Eastern employee, manning the boarding gate in Houston, was shot to death and another was wounded as the four air pirates carried out their plot.

James T. Murphy, the Federal Aviation Administration's security chief, said that the agency had sent out the alert because the father and son, wanted in connection with a double murder and attempted bank robbery in Arlington, Va., Wednesday, were apparently "desperate" and probably bent on escaping from the country.

Eastern's security chief, Capt. Michael J. Fenello, said the alert, sent by means of the Air Transport Association, had not been received by his airline. But a spokesman for the ATA, a trade group of the scheduled domestic airlines, said the warning had gone to all members late Friday.

Mr. Murphy said, in any case, that "the last thing in the world" he wanted to infer was that Eastern had ben derelict in any way. He said that an alert could help an airline spot potential hijackers going through normal ticket-buying and boarding procedures. But he indicated that it could not have done any good Sunday because the hijackers simply shot their way on board and could have done so even if they had been spotted.

The general view of aviation experts was that the hijacking might have been prevented only if an armed and uniformed federal marshal or other police official had been on duty at the gate. He might have served as a psychological deterrent.

Meanwhile, the State Department said that it planned to ask the Cuban government to extradite all four of the men who forced their way aboard the Eastern plane and diverted it to Cuba.

4 Die on Swiss Train

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Oct 31 (AP).—Four persons burned to death and several others were injured when a Sion-Geneva train rammed oil-laden freight cars at the small station of St. Triphon today. The freight cars erupted in flames, blocking traffic in both directions.

United Press International.

DRUG FIGHTER—John E. Ingersoll, director of U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, at press conference in Washington.

U.S. Drug Bureau Says Arrests Cut Supply in East by a Fourth

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—The director of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs yesterday announced the "smashing of an international heroin trafficking ring" allegedly responsible for smuggling "one-fourth of all heroin reaching Eastern U.S. city streets."

Displaying elaborate full-color charts at a news conference, Director John E. Ingersoll proclaimed the death of "a French-Latin-American connection."

As a result, the heroin available in Washington, New York and other Eastern cities is becoming steadily less pure and more expensive, he said.

Pressed by reporters, however, Mr. Ingersoll acknowledged that none of the arrests and heroin seizures that contributed to his statistics were new—and that most of them were carried out by foreign agents in other countries, with U.S. "assistance."

He insisted that the timing had nothing to do with the approaching presidential election and with the campaign dispute between Republicans and Democrats about the Nixon administration's record in controlling drug abuse.

Stumbling over their foreign names and pointing to their photographs, Mr. Ingersoll "recounted the fate of 11 of the 14 smuggling ring principals" (as the BNDD press release described it).

There was, for example:

● Lucien Sarti, who "was finally traced, through BNDD and South American police forces, to Mexico City where he was living in a swank villa. Sarti opened fire and was shot to death by Mexican agents."

(There were two American agents present when Sarti was killed several months ago, and there have been persistent reports, some in official U.S. circles, that one of the Americans actually shot him.)

● François Chiappe, the ring's alleged "organizer" in Argentina, who is under death sentence for two 1964 murders in Paris.

● Housef Caramian, who was arrested in Bolivia and is now serving an 18-year prison sentence in this country. "Caramian's importance to the ring is shown by the fact that he could afford to jump a $100,000 bond after conviction for smuggling heroin," Mr. Ingersoll said.

The one person about whom Mr. Ingersoll would not say much was the one mysteriously identified as "Mr. Big" at the top of his chart.

Although the BNDD director would not acknowledge his identity at yesterday's press conference, "Mr. Big" previously has been identified by the Justice Department as Auguste Joseph Ricord, who was finally extradited to the United States from Paraguay last month after 16 months of State Department negotiations.

Under indictment in New York since March, 1971, Ricord faces trial in U.S. District Court there on narcotics smuggling charges.

Ulster Chief To Meet With Catholic Unit

Child Killed, Bomb Injures 6 in Bar

BELFAST, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Northern Ireland today considered Britain's latest plan presented yesterday for a peaceful end to the province's three years of bitter bloodshed.

William Whitelaw, the London-appointed Secretary of Northern Ireland, announced that he would meet tomorrow with Ulster's main opposition party, the Social Democratic and Labor party, for new peace talks.

The SDLP boycotted the talks Mr. Whitelaw held at Darlington, in the north of England, earlier this month to consider Northern Ireland's future. It is a Roman Catholic party.

The Security Control position paper issued yesterday pledged continued British sovereignty in Northern Ireland but outlined a possible peaceful solution to the conflict. A key point was that Britain would retain control of security and police matters.

Extremists on both the right and left attacked this provision today. But moderate leaders both here and in the Irish Republic expressed approval of the political structure Britain outlined.

A bomb blasted a crowded Belfast Catholic pub tonight killing a 6-year-old girl playing Halloween "trick-or-treat" with other children on the street outside it.

The blast toppled the front wall of the pub, injuring six men and four women inside.

Elsewhere in Belfast, an 18-year-old youth died in a shooting incident in the mainly Protestant Lisburn Road. The British Army said security forces were not involved in the shooting.

But British troops reported they shot a man who was about to throw a bomb at an army post near Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital.

In Dublin today, Premier Jack Lynch summoned his cabinet to discuss his own security problem. Army and police chiefs already have had preliminary discussions on a wave of bombings, chiefly of hotels, during the last few days.

Spain Sentences 21 From Malaga Region

MADRID, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Madrid public order court today sentenced 21 persons from the Malaga region to jail terms ranging from one to 16 years for Communist activities.

The defendants were found guilty of illicit association and illegal propaganda. Nine others were acquitted.

run to fun and sun

Costa do Sol Portugal

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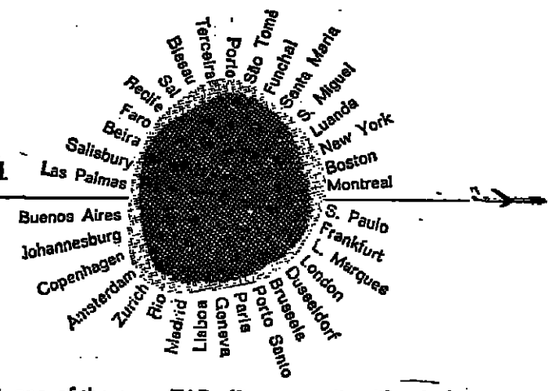
let — TAP THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL — fly you there



For information see any good Travel Agent, one of the many TAP offices or write either to Junta de Turismo da Costa do Sol (ESTORIL) or any of these hotels (no street address is needed):

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Hotel Praia Mar ****
Hotel São Julião **

CASCAIS
Hotel Estoril Sol *****
Hotel Cidadela ****
Hotel Baía ***
Hotel Nau ***

Apart. Miradouro — Apart. Turísticos
ESTORIL
Hotel Palácio *****
Hotel Cibra ****
Hotel Alvorada ***
Hotel — Apart. das Arcadas ***
Hotel Lido ***
Hotel de Inglaterra **

Hotel Paris **
Touring Club — Apart. Turísticos
MONTE ESTORIL
Grande Hotel ****
Hotel Atlântico ***
Hotel Zenith ***
Hotel Miramar **
Hotel Londres **

Speech From Throne Pledges 'A 'Full' British Role in EEC

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The British government today set the legislative tone for a new session of Parliament by stressing the full and constructive role it intends to play in European affairs.

Britain's impending membership of an enlarged Common Market was a key theme in the speech from the throne read by Queen Elizabeth at the opening of Parliament.

In a ceremony rich in color, pageantry and tradition, the queen said Britain would play a "full and constructive role" when it becomes part of an enlarged European Economic Community on Jan. 1.

It looked forward to the opportunities membership would bring for "increasing the influence of the enlarged community for the benefit of the world at large."

In her nine-minute speech to members from both the House of Commons and the Lords, church leaders, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps, the queen mentioned trouble spots both at home and abroad.

But the speech contained no legislative surprises, and opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson described it as "thin" in attacking the government's parliamentary record during the last 28 months.

In an ensuing debate on the speech, Mr. Wilson declared the government had "forfeited the right and the capacity to lead."

Amid cheers from the Labor benches, he challenged Prime Minister Edward Heath to "submit his program, and his entire record in government to the test of a general election."

The speech, which marked the half-way point in the Conservative government's five-year term in office, said the government would search resolutely for a peaceful and just solution in Northern Ireland.

Priority will be given to legislation for a plebiscite on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, and political observers said the measure would probably be introduced in Parliament later this week.

The government said it would

Queen Elizabeth

cooperate with other governments to combat international terrorism, and promised to introduce legislation against sabotage and acts of violence involving civil aircraft.

The queen pledged the government's determination to protect British trawlers fishing on the high seas off Iceland, and said Britain remained ready to settle the dispute on friendly terms.

But Mr. Wilson was critical of government policy and called for tougher action at what he described as Iceland's "continuing acts of piracy on the high seas."

First Environment Conference Ends

EEC Ministers Set Anti-Pollution Goals

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Oct. 31.—The first Environment Conference of European Common Market ministers ended here today with agreement on the need to coordinate both planning and controls.

The nine countries of the expanded Common Market shied away from the touchy subject of community-wide programs which would infringe on the sovereignty of individual states. They also failed to come up with proposals for community checks and controls. "This is yet to come," said Prof. A Spinelli, the representative of the market's executive at the meeting.

The decisions not taken on the community-wide level reflect the basic differences emphasized at the European Economic Community summit in Paris earlier this month on the question of giving greater political authority to community institutions.

West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the two-day conference here, described it as "a good step forward." The nine nations agreed that their planning to protect the environment could no longer continue in an isolated fashion.

The nine heads of government in Paris had reached similar conclusions and set a timetable for a common environmental action program to be worked up by July 31, 1973.

The final communiqué emphasized that national programs and policies should be harmonized and coordinated within the community. It stressed the need to determine the proper level of action, ranging from local to community-wide, for different types of pollution and depending on the nature and the area involved.

The ministers agreed to the principle that the polluter must pay. But they also recognized the need for exceptions to such a policy, so long as they did not give particular advantage to one nation's industry over the rest.

As at the Paris summit, the French and the Dutch differed most widely over the question of giving the market institutions some degree of authority over control of the environment. The French argued that environmental problems ranged from purely local ones to others which exceed the competence of the community.

The Dutch urged the community to get on with the battle to prevent further despoliation of Western Europe. The implication was that the French were stalling, as they did earlier this year when the West Germans first proposed a conference at the ministerial level to work out a common program.

The conference here agreed on the need to establish common norms and standards, and to hold another meeting next year. But, as Prof. Spinelli admitted, they could do little more at this conference than endorse and amplify principles already agreed upon at the Paris summit.

© Los Angeles Times.

Unesco Conference

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Policy debate at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ended yesterday.

Japanese Soldier Reported Hidin On Bali Since End of World War I

JAKARTA, Oct. 31 (AP).—A man who claims he is former Japanese soldier has been living quietly on Bali Isla for 27 years, reluctant to surrender to Japanese authoriti because he fears he will be punished, the Antara news agen reported today.

The official Indonesian news agency identified the m only as Putiama, 47, who it said lives in Marge Tabana 28 miles from Bali's capital, Denpasar.

Antara said the straggler lives in a small hut owned a Balinese family who found him 27 years ago when Wo War II ended.

Antara said it interviewed the straggler recently and reported he had heard of Japan's surrender in the war i said he was reluctant to report his presence to the Japan Embassy in Jakarta because he feared he would be imprison by his home government.

The Japanese Embassy said it was investigating the rep but declined further comment.

Antara said the straggler cried when he reported he wo like to return to Japan and be reunited with his family. said he came from a wealthy family, Antara reported.

EEC Finance Ministers Lis Joint Moves Against Inflati

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The lengthy resolution produced today at the end of the two-day meeting by Common Market finance ministers together with representatives from the three candidate countries made reference in its introduction to the recent Paris summit meeting.

Bearing the summit's final communiqué in mind, it said that it is necessary "to initiate within the community comprehensive action against the execessive inflationary pressures presently at work."

It also said that such action "must have recourse to national policies co-ordinated at community level and to common policies." The fight against rising prices "must be set within the framework of an economic development aiming at balanced development," namely, economic growth, full employment and improvement in social conditions.

The resolution said that member states should endeavor to reduce the rate of consumer price increases to 4 percent from December this year for a full 12 months—apart from any increases in direct taxation.

Money Supply

The expansion rate of monetary supply shall be progressively reduced to that of the gross national product in real terms, plus a normative rate of increase fixed within the framework of short-term economic policy, it said.

It also added, in a clear reference to the United States, that member countries shall continue their joint action to prevent undesirable inflows of capital from abroad.

The ministers agreed that there should be joint action by both sides of industry to bring about "moderation" in incomes and revenue from capital—that is, dividends—and this is regarded as essential for slowing down prices.

It was also agreed that action should be taken to increase employment in the community's poorer regions and that e ment and income problems be subject to periodic rev Brussels.

Tariff cuts, "yet to be a were also mentioned an 50 percent reduction in the ket's beef tariff was items the communiqué.

The Common Market co were asked to apply strict tional legislation on cont resale price fixing and commercial practices, "in ticular the labelling of stuffs."

Finally, there was agreem harmonize the rules for tr pharmaceuticals and an taking to review once mo economic situation thro the enlarged community periodic meetings of financ isters next year, specially scheduled meeting next Ju

9 Draw Up Plan to Fight Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

French. The ministers committed themselves to the view that there might have been "unforeseen circumstances" if the cut had been suddenly imposed. The matter was referred back to the European Commission, which was mandated to make further suggestions for ministerial consideration by early next year.

The ministers did, however, agree to cut inflation in Europe down to 4 percent next year, but this only has advisory power and Geoffrey Rippon, who represented Britain at the talks, thought it was far too ambitious.

Raymond Barre, the commission vice-president, dismissed the whole exercise as "much ado about nothing," this was the most damning comment to emerge from the talks.

Various national spokesmen, however, were at pains to suggest that the decisions taken would have a strong "psychological effect" on the public and predicted that their adoption by the ministers would make it easier for national governments to take anti-inflation measures at a later date.

There was agreement to hold down public expenditure during the first half of next year and the suggestion that governments should be encouraged to make further spending cuts or increase taxes if there was no tangible effect.

The countries also undertook to curb the growth of money supply and budgets through a formula which was calculated on the growth in each nation's gross national product.

But exceptions were made for Italy, Britain and Ireland which each have high unemployment and whose ministers insisted that in their cases increased expenditure which would help to create new jobs and improve training would be justified.

There was a modest achievement in the decision by the ministers taken jointly with the ministers of agriculture, who were also meeting here at the same time, to cut import duties on beef by 50 percent—a measure effective immediately and to last until February next year. But even here, there was not much optimism there would be any marked reduction in beef prices or that the measure would increase the supply of beef in the Common Market from other countries.

Philip Frohma 84, Dies; Chur Architect in U

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 —Philip Hubert Frohma architect of Washington dral, died yesterday in Memorial Hospital, after been struck by a car on near the cathedral.

A specialist in church ar ture, Mr. Frohman for mor 50 years planned, designe supervised construction of ington Cathedral, the p name of the vast Episcopal dral Church of St. Pete St. Paul.

Mr. Frohman also de about 50 other churches, them the Episcopal cathed Baltimore, the Roman C cathedral of Los Angeles a Trinity College Chapel in ford. In Washington, he de the Roman Catholic Chu the Annunciation, Wesley dist Church and St. Lutheran Church.

The first chapel of Wa ton Cathedral was built b 1907 and 1912 according plan of the original arch George Bodley and Henry V After their deaths, Mr. Fr became principal archite 1931.

Aldo Ferrabino

ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI).— Aldo Ferrabino, 80, one of leading experts on ancient and Greek history, died home here yesterday.

Prof. Ferrabino taught a history at Padua and Rome versities for 40 years, serve five years as a senator and ed the Italian Encyclopedia tute and the Dante Alighie tural Society.

Mitchell Leisen

WOODLAND HILLS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Mitchell 74, a Hollywood producer-d who served 12 years as art tor under Cecil B. DeMill Saturday. Mr. Leisen w director for several Ac Awards shows and was the first motion picture di to make the transition to sion.

Syrians Free U.S. Officer

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (AP).— Army officer detained by authorities since Sept. 9 leased tonight in Damascu

Diplomatic sources said ficer, Maj. Richard Barr of Laramie, Wyo., wou brought to Beirut to rej wife and small child an would go to Washington briefing.

The sources declined to rate on the conditions o Barratt's release. He was assistant military attaché man, Jordan, and was deta Syria while on his way fro to Beirut.

His arrest occurred th after an Israeli air raid on ern Syria launched in reta for the killing of 11 Israeli pic team members in Mun Arab terrorists.

Night Flights Ban At 3 Swiss Airport

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (Reu Aircraft will not be allo take off or land at Switze three main airports betwe hours of 11 p.m. and 4 of tomorrow.

The government impose ban on Geneva, Zurich an airports following a public paign against aircraft n night.

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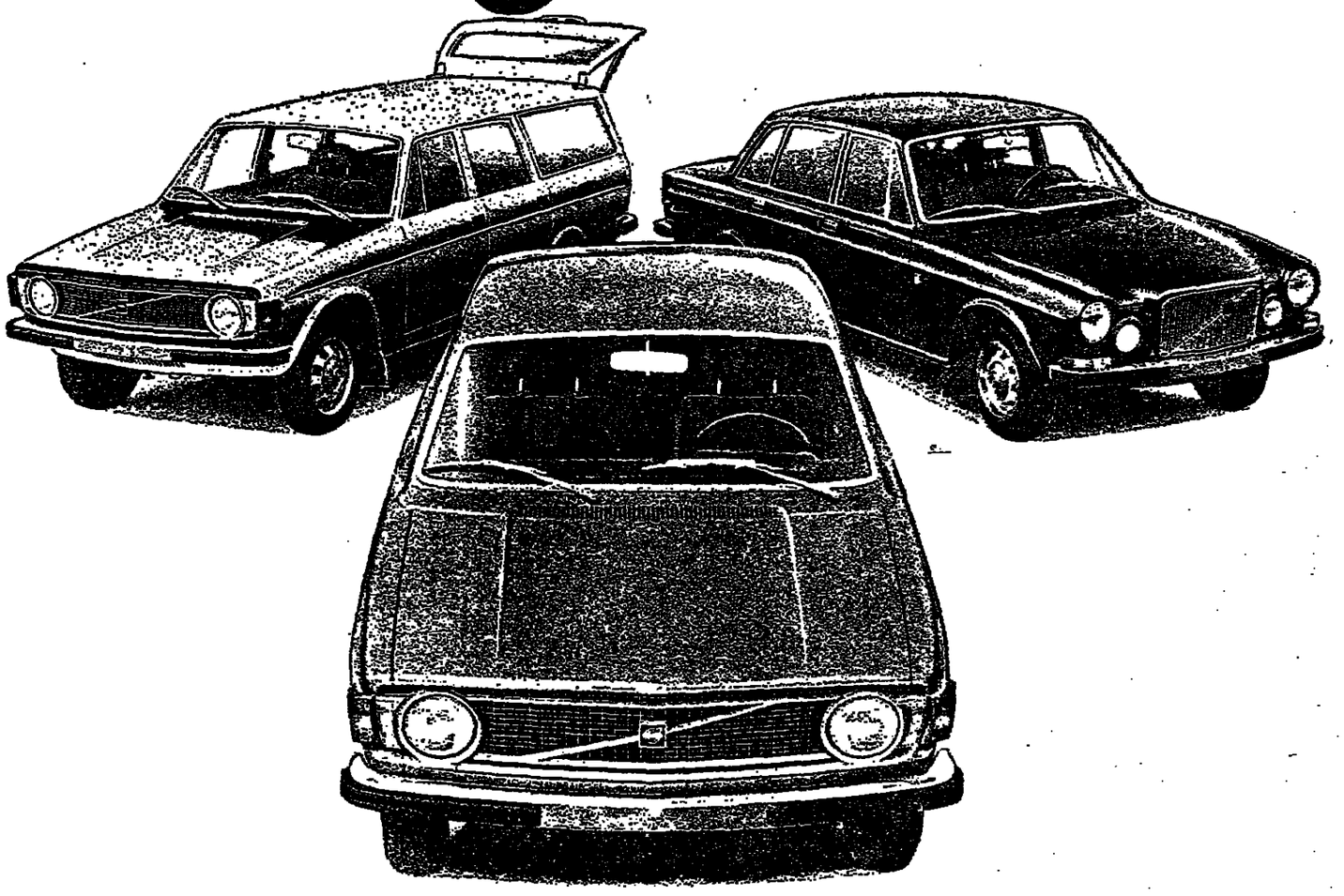

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هكذا من الأصل

uilding in Tel Aviv Bombed s Golan Troops Go on Alert

EL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI).—An b guerrilla bomb exploded in el's tallest uilding today as eli troops on the Syrian front t on full alert following erday's exchange of air raids l artillery fire.

It was definitely sabotage," e spokesman Amos Aricha l of the blast at Tel Aviv's tory Shalom Tower, a com- ition hotel-department-store- ce building.

Two pedestrians were cut by glass falling from the third-floor explosion site, he said, and one woman inside the building was scratched.

Police reported that the bomb, although small, had blown a three-foot-wide hole in the wall.

It was the first guerrilla bombing in Tel Aviv since July 11, when nine persons were wounded in the central bus station, and came within five weeks of a Jerusalem supermarket blast and Netanya bank explosion. Three were hurt in the former, none in the latter.

Pieces of a Watch

First police reports blamed an electrical short circuit for today's incident. But when investigators began looking through the pieces of debris, Mr. Aricha said, they discovered pieces of a watch, indicating a time-bomb had been used.

Later, sources on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan reported that a small explosive charge had gone off this morning in a water culvert about halfway along the Nablus-Tulkarm road, causing no damage.

A pamphlet of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine guerrilla movement was found on the spot.

Meanwhile, military sources said that Israeli troops along the Golan Heights had been alerted for any eventuality. The move followed the heaviest round of fighting with Syria since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 27 months ago.

Yesterday, Israeli jets attacked four guerrilla bases up to 4.5 miles of Damascus and a Syrian Army base near the northern Lebanese frontier. The Syrians retaliated with a 30-minute artillery barrage on Israeli positions, which, according to Israeli authorities, wounded one soldier and caused little damage.

Today, the Israeli armed forces chief-of-staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, reported that the Syrian front was quiet.

Syrian Warning

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Syria last night warned that it will not stop supporting Arab guerrillas because of Israeli attacks on their bases.

"The only way to curb Israeli attacks and check its arrogance," Damascus radio said, "is to improve the fighting spirit of the masses and give added muscle to the guerrilla movement."

airo Ready o Buy Arms rom Anyone

AIRO, Oct. 31 (AP).—Egypt's defense minister, Lt. Gen. ed Ismail, said yesterday, welcome weapons from any ntry whether it belong to the ern or Western bloc," the o press reported today.

n. Ismail, who recently visit- Moscow with Premier Aziz y to patch up Egyptian- t differences over arms de- les, said, "We are paying for what we take."

made the remarks during a to his troops at Suez Canal ions—his first since he be- commander-in-chief and ise minister.

n. Ismail took over from Lt. Mohammed Ahmed Sadek, resigned last week following ures by President Anwar t to renew Egypt's reliance viet weapons.

Soviet Pressure

. Ismail refuted speculation d that Gen. Sadek was be- Mr. Sadat's decision to ex- Soviet advisers from Egypt July and that he was sub- ntly relieved from his post Soviet pressure following Sidky's Moscow talks.

body but Sadat can claim for taking the expulsion on which stemmed from the lent's sincere loyalty to ," Gen. Ismail said.

. Ismail added that Gen. was relieved because he ot "perfectly carry out the lent's directives."

said that Mr. Sadat's deci- on Soviet advisers was "ir- able" and that Mr. Sidky "definite instructions on

commander-in-chief said Mr. Sadat took the decision ut having any pledges from nited States, Britain or any country.

was referring to a reported ent by Sudanese President r Numeiri that Mr. Sadat aim he had been offered million in aid from the d States a few months be- expelling the Soviet advisers.

. Numeiri quoted Mr. Sadat ving told him that the y would be used for clearing Suez Canal for navigation that he was about to reach al with the United States.

n. Ismail said that Egypt still following a policy of dears" which he said t contacts, even with Amer- f this is to our benefit."

Israel Sentences Arab To Life for Bombing

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—A man who took part in the planting of a grenade on a bus last year was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Lydda Sunday.

Mohammed Ali Abd Shabat, a resident of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, admitted that he had been sent from Gaza to the Arab village of Tira, northeast of here, with orders to hand a grenade to two men.

The grenade was given to him by representatives of the Popular Liberation Front in Gaza, he said.

viet Official Said to Admit S. Role in Diploma Tax Halt

COW, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The of the Soviet visa office leged that the govern- exempted some Jewish ns from paying the di- tax because it was trying elop trade links with a foreign power," Jewish said today.

statement was included in en letter to the Soviet up—Party Chief Leonid I. v, President Nikolai V. y and Premier Alexei N. —signed by 47 Jews requests for exit visas en denied.

h sources later advised newsmen of its contents. etter said that Col. Andrei director of OVIR, the ka office, explained in a with the signatories last he reason behind the ons given to approx- 190 Jewish families.

quoted him as saying e tax was waived "as a to a certain foreign with which the Soviet trying to develop trade

Trade Package

of the first exemptions thin hours of the an- ent that Washington and had agreed on a com- e trade package.

sources said then that pinions were a political the Russians' part to U.S. congressional opinion against the tax that emigres to repay the the cost of their higher

signatories said in the ds thousands of Jews being refused permis- migrate.

law provides no basis ing back citizens who want to leave the country. Nevertheless, thousands of Jews are being denied their legal rights," the letter said.

They "resolutely demanded" an end to the restrictions, including abolishment of the tax itself which can range as high as $24,000 for a person with the highest Soviet university degree.

Shapiro to Leave

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Gavriel Shapiro, a Soviet Jew put under house arrest soon after his marriage to an American woman this summer, will leave Moscow for Vienna tomorrow, Mr. Shapiro's wife said today.

Mrs. Shapiro said that her husband, a chemical engineer, told her by telephone that he would be allowed to leave Russia without paying a diploma tax.

Waiting to Return

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Ninety-two Soviet Jews who emigrated to Israel are waiting in Vienna for permission to return to the Soviet Union, it was announced here today.

At a press conference organized by the Austrian Communist newspaper, Volksstimme, six of them said they had found conditions in Israel very difficult.

More than 30,000 Soviet Jews have emigrated to Israel since the beginning of last year.

t-In

ORK, Oct. 31 (UPI).—members of the Jewish League staged a peace- last night at the office s man consulate general the release Sunday of b guerrillas arrested in with the killing of el Olympic he Munich games.

Arab in Malaysia Gets Letter-Bomb

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The el-Fatah Arab guerrilla group's representative in Malaysia today received a letter-bomb and turned it over to bomb experts, police said.

They also said that they could not confirm reports that up to 24 similar bombs had been intercepted by postal authorities. The reports said the letter-bombs were posted from Beirut.

Police gave no indication whether bomb experts had defused the letter addressed to the Fatah representative or determined its contents.

Associated Press.

SPOOKY TUNGSTEN—What appears to be the face of a Halloween mask is really the surface of a tungsten crystal that has been magnified 1,375 times. A researcher made the picture to find better ways of making tungsten filaments for light bulbs at General Electric's laboratories in Schenectady, N.Y.

Chiang Marks 85th Birthday

TAIPEI, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who describes himself as a "defeated but undaunted soldier" in his life struggle against Communism, quietly observed his 85th birthday today. Gen. Chiang, who asked the people of Taiwan not to celebrate his birthday, spent the day at an undisclosed country retreat with his family.

World Era of Moderate Climate Seen Ending

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The current 12,000-year-old era of comfortable climates around the world may be coming to an end, closing another chapter in what a University of Miami scientist believes has been a history of relatively short-lived ice ages and warm ages.

His findings, based on recent analyses of sediment cores drilled from the Caribbean floor, disagree with the classical view that in the last million years the earth has been visited by four 100,000-year-long ice ages separated by warm periods at least as long.

Instead, his evidence suggests that the climate has fluctuated from warm to cold much more frequently. In the last 400,000 years—the period during which the sampled sediments were deposited—there appear to have been eight periods of extreme cold, seven of extreme warmth and about 30 fluctuations of lesser magnitude.

"Of particular interest," the scientist wrote in his report published in the Oct. 27 issue of Science, "is the fact that intervals of temperature as high as the present ones, far from lasting 100,000 years or more, now appear to be short, wholly exceptional episodes in the environmental evolution of the Quaternary [the geological name of the last million-year period]."

Warning From the Deep Sea

The scientist is Cesare Emiliani, a leading authority on the use of sediment cores in studying past climates. He called the findings a "warning from the deep sea that the present episode of amiable climate is coming to an end." Dr. Emiliani is a professor at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.

Earlier this year, at a conference of global climatologists, Dr. Emiliani and others agreed that a new ice age could come within 2,000 or 3,000 years. It could be even sooner, they agreed, if man's effect on the environment tips the balance too far.

"Man's interference with climate through deforestation, urban development and pollution must be viewed with alarm," Dr. Emiliani wrote. "If the present climatic balance is not maintained, we may soon be confronted with either a runaway glaciation or a runaway deglaciation, both of which would generate unacceptable environmental stresses.

"A clear quantitative understanding of man's effect on climate must be obtained."

Measured in human lifetimes, a new ice age would, of course, come quite gradually, with seasons becoming steadily colder over the long run until the summer high temperatures no longer rose above freezing. From then on snow would simply accumulate, burying cities.

A deglaciation would melt the water now locked into ice at the poles. It has been calculated that there is enough ice above present sea level that, if it were to melt, the oceans would rise enough to drown every coastal city to a depth of many yards.

There is still much controversy over whether man's activities are contributing to a warming or a cooling of the planet's climate.

It is known that from about 1900 to the 1940s the trend was to warmer seasons, and that since then the world's climate has been getting cooler on the whole.

Fluctuations of this short a duration are probably only minor perturbations within wider climatic swings that take place over many centuries, most climatologists believe.

Dr. Emiliani's findings are based on measurements of the relative concentrations of various forms of oxygen locked into plant and animal life that die and settle to the sea floor. It is known that the proportions vary according to the temperature of the water at the time of deposition.

'Jane's': China Could Have 25 ICBMs by '75

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Communist China could have up to 25 intercontinental ballistic missiles operational by 1975—far behind the United States and the Soviet Union, "Jane's Weapons Systems," the authoritative British work, said today.

Jane's underlines the fact that there is no authoritative information available on China's missile development program and bases its estimates on briefings given to the House Armed Services Committee by U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

Mr. Laird told the committee in March, 1971, that with maximum effort, China could have between 10 and 25 ICBMs with a range of 6,200 miles by 1975. In addition, he said he believed that the Chinese could be deploying between 80 and 100 intermediate range ballistic missiles by the same date. Jane's defines IRBMs as those with a range of between 1,550 and 3,700.

It adds: "Meanwhile, it is thought that some liquid-fueled medium range ballistic missiles, MRBMs, with a range of up to about 2,500 kilometers, or 1,553 miles, may already have been deployed in Tibet.

"These missiles are likely to be armed with small nuclear warheads, probably of the order of 20 kilotons, and probably have a range of 1,500 kilometers, or 1,932 miles.

"Such warheads, of course, would have relatively little significance as far as the Americans are concerned. But they could be relevant to a Russo-Chinese confrontation and they could be used to threaten China's nonnuclear neighbors."

According to Jane's, at present the United States has a total of about 1,054 ICBMs compared with the Soviet Union's estimated 1,400.

In addition, Russia is estimated to have about 700 IRBMs and MRBMs. But this excludes an unknown number of mobile land-based missiles. This compares with France's 18 IRBMs and under 10 MRBMs listed for China.

No IRBMs or MRBMs are listed for the United States, as they are no longer considered necessary for U.S. defense. Britain does not manufacture nuclear missiles of its own but has several Polaris submarines armed with them and supplied by the United States.

S. Yemeni in Libya

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI).—South Yemeni Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed flew to Tripoli, Libya, yesterday after a four-day visit to Cairo during which he held talks with North Yemeni Premier Mohsen el-Ayni, the Middle East News Agency said.

All roads used to lead to Rome.

Times have changed. Today, Frankfurt is the hub of European commerce. It's in the center of the European Common Market and a gathering point for international banks, insurance companies and trading groups. And right in the middle of the greatest vacation paradise the world has to offer – Europe. To Lufthansa, it's home. Most of all, Frankfurt is Europe's major take-off point, with roughly 300 departures daily to everywhere. Even Rome. Just in case.

Lufthansa
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Canada Loses

While there was great sporting interest in Canada's electoral race, as the Liberals and Conservatives came panting down to the wire with their jockeys Prime Minister Trudeau and Robert Stanfield, flailing away, the race was actually lost before the stewards gave their decision. It was Canada that lost—condemned to an indefinite period of minority party rule, of deals with the New Democrats and the Social Credit group, of compromises made in fear of being forced into another general election, of policies blurred and responsibilities dispersed.

To be sure, Canada has been through this before. The issues as between Liberals and Conservatives were already fogged over in the campaign, and coalition, whether in formal fact or by improvisation, will probably have no dangerous impact upon government. Moreover, the provinces are so strong, have so much more autonomy than in most federal states, that it is probable only the dependent Maritimes will really feel the loss of power by Ottawa.

Nevertheless, this election constitutes a blow to the national idea that is still struggling to find adequate expression in diverse Canada. In one respect it may be considered a direct blow: The Conservative increments in strength came in some measure from Western resentment of the East, from reaction against Mr. Trudeau's efforts to press for Anglo-French bilingualism across all of Canada. But most of the defections from the Liberals seem to have come from less particularist sources: The waning of the Trudeau charm and the waxing of unemployment—now a record 7.1 percent. It is the weakening of the federal Parliament by the virtual equality given Liberals and Conservatives there, rather than any conscious rejection of Trudeau's plea for strength through unity that will affect efforts to give national consistency to the government.

The election belied the polls, which will give some comfort to the McGovernites as the United States moves toward its own election next week. But the polls were not all that conclusive in Canada, and did point out the large numbers of Canadians who were still uncertain as the balloting time neared. What is important for Americans to note is that the relatively apathetic response to the Canadian campaign has its analogues south of the border, and out of apathy can come strange political phenomena.

Then, too, Americans must have sympathy and some concern for a good neighbor who faces possibly prolonged political confusion. It is in the best interests of the United States to have a strong Canada, even if such a Canada might be nationalist vis-à-vis the United States as well as internally. Canada has always spoken with many voices, and not simply with English and French accents. But when those voices are in comparative harmony, they make a chorus which it is good for Americans to hear, though they may sing a critical song. The United States should wish that that harmony may soon be restored.

Outrage in the Skies

Two more outrageous hijackings in rapid succession provide rude reminders of the feebleness of all efforts to date by the international community to deal with this despicable crime. As the result of these affairs, the only participants who might have been brought to justice for the murder of 11 Israeli athletes in Munich are now enjoying sanctuary in Libya; and three Americans wanted in connection with murder and armed robbery have escaped to Cuba, leaving a fresh trail of blood in their wake.

Beyond this, about 50 more airline passengers and crew members have undergone harrowing experiences; the fears of air travel in the existing climate have been multiplied for millions, and the fabric of international relations and commerce has suffered further grave damage. This is an intolerable situation to which responsible governments and international organizations must at long last face up.

For a start, governments should put every possible pressure on Cuba and Libya to extradite the hijackers, along with the accused murderers Bonn surrendered. If this requires economic boycotts of airlines and other enterprises, they should be invoked; for if governments fail to act in this situation, private individuals and organizations will take matters into their own hands. The threat of trade unions at London's International Airport to boycott all flights by Arab airlines is only one example of what we can expect. Monday's Israeli raids on guerrilla bases near Damascus are an even more ominous threat of fast-escalating disruption.

The airlines themselves must, of course, make every effort to improve their security systems; but the major action must come from governments, including the government of the United States; such action is shamefully, inexcusably overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Soviet Priorities

Repercussions from this year's unsatisfactory harvest are apparently beginning to be felt widely in the Soviet Union. These repercussions stir fears of food shortage this winter, with consequent attempts to hoard potatoes and vegetables in some areas. They also give rise to insistent reports that the Soviet government is changing its economic priorities for the year ahead. Soviet budget managers have reportedly allocated an additional $24 billion to the needs of agriculture, resources obtained by depriving other fields of Soviet activity.

The goal of this last move is evidently to try to assure a better Soviet agricultural output performance next year. The weather-caused harvest shortfall in 1972 has been expensive in both prestige and foreign currency. In the 55th year of the Soviet regime, the world has seen Moscow forced to turn to the capitalist world—notably the United States—for grain needed to assure the bread supply of Soviet citizens. And the vast purchases made abroad have been a staggering drain on Moscow's chronically strained foreign reserves.

For Communist party Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev, the need for a much better 1973 harvest is particularly acute. Since Nikita S. Khrushchev was purged eight years ago, it is Mr. Brezhnev who has been publicly and prominently identified as the key figure in Soviet agricultural policy. This year's failure of that policy cannot have enhanced Mr. Brezhnev's standing among his colleagues, all of whom presumably still remember that it was the Khrushchev agricultural failures a decade ago that set the stage for that once-powerful leader to be forced from the Kremlin scene.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Hijackings

For the present, two objectives must get top priority. First, the extradition of hijackers must be accepted by all, or, failing that, the boycott of countries where they find refuge. The United States, Canada, Britain and Holland have put such a proposition before the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Second, the death penalty must be reestablished. The United States has just done so. These outlaws must, according to some, be treated as the pirates of old, as "enemies of the human race."

However, it appears impossible to obtain the agreement of all countries and airlines. And hijacking, basically, is only a secondary phenomenon. Measures of dissuasion, prevention and repression will never put an end to it. The solution is essentially political. And in this area, the scars are often long in healing.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

Peace—At What Price

Washington has thrown the ball back to Hanoi. If the leaders of North Vietnam really want an armistice—beyond propagandistic storm tactics—they can have it after a last round of talks. However, the President of the United States does not need instant peace for an election victory. A sort of peace leading to an early collapse of the South Vietnamese ally would affect staunch Nixon voters and other allies of America unfavorably. In addition Peking and Moscow scarcely expect Washington's firm reaction to Giap's spring offensive to be followed in autumn by a precipitate dismantling.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

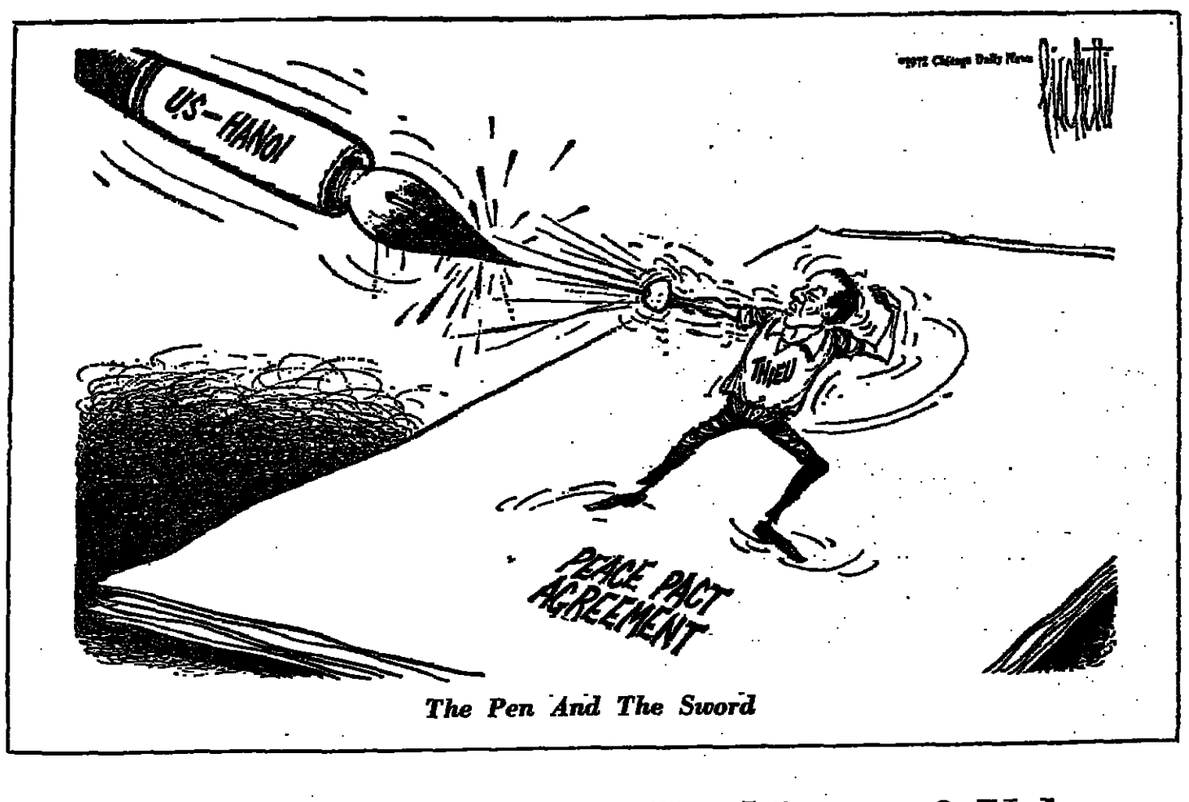
November 1, 1897

PARIS—Another person other than M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, is convinced of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. This is Major Forcinelli, Director of the Cherche-Midi prison, where the traitor was imprisoned, and as stated in the "Intransigeant" yesterday morning, he called upon M. Henri Rochefort some time ago to try to persuade him to help to obtain a re-opening of the case. He had no comment this morning.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1922

COLUMBUS—James Eads Howe, king of the hoboes, has been ousted from membership in the International Brotherhood of Welfare, or the Hoboes Union, at its convention here. It was held that because of his wealth he is not eligible to membership, in spite of the fact that he has tramped all over the country. He, years ago, established the first home for hoboes and has always been interested in the welfare of the knights of the road.



The Pen And The Sword

Venice—An Agonizing Problem of Values

By Claire Sterling

VENICE—Now that the Italian Senate has, miraculously, passed and even improved upon a long-delayed $400-million law to safeguard Venice, it begins to look as if the world's loveliest city may be saved. But that depends on what the fund is supposed to be saving. Students here who were saying just last year that Venice would die without this law are saying now that it may die because of it. They could be right both ways.

If the amended bill gets through the Chamber of Deputies before Christmas, as expected, it should certainly save the Venice foreigners know and love. Already, thanks to private pro-Venice committees in Italy and dozens of other countries, this city has become the biggest art-restoring workshop on earth.

An extra half a billion dollars or so from Rome could hardly salvage all the rest: it would take 10 times as much, according to a former superintendent of monuments, to rescue the Serenissima's 10,000 paintings, frescoes, sculptures and reliefs crumbling, fading and rotting away so fast that they would otherwise be lost beyond recovery within a decade. Nevertheless, the fund would provide enough to preserve the most important works among them.

It also would put up $175 million to restore not only magnificent Renaissance palaces but the "minor" unpalatial homes without which Venice would be a lifeless stage set. The first sewage system in its history would be installed within a year. Stiff penalties would be imposed for anyone dumping noxious wastes into the surrounding waters. All domestic heating would be converted to innocuous methane in place of the sulphurous fuels which, mixing with the damp salt air, spread the dreadful blight known as "the sickness of the stone."

End to Sinking

"Subsidence"—the city has sunk 13 inches in the last 50 years, more than twice the total for the whole previous century—would be checked by sealing artesian wells and building a $10-million aqueduct from the Sile River. The devastating "high waters," that spill over into Piazza San Marco as often as 200 times a year, would be held back by an $80-million set of moveable dikes, spanning the mile-and-a-half gateway to the Venetian Lagoon.

Finally—and this was the stunning rider tacked on in the Senate—the remaining mudflats along the shore, which serve as the Lagoon's "lungs" when the high waters come, would be kept intact for the time being.

This would mean that Marghera, the Serenissima's brutish mainland twin and Italy's second largest industrial center, could no longer count on expanding into a planned third zone that would have filled in 10,000 acres of mudflats. The amendment was a delightful surprise for ecologists, engineers and aesthetes, who have argued all along that filling in the third zone would strangle the Lagoon, hydraulically speaking, greatly worsen the high waters and, so, be the death of Venice.

On the other hand, local trade unionists promptly went on strike because, they said, Marghera's industries would hardly stick around much longer without room to expand and, therefore, banning a third zone would be the death of Marghera.

Since there is considerable truth in both arguments, the question would appear to be which death is preferable. While tourists and art-lovers might have no trouble answering that one, however, it doesn't happen to be the right question. Killing off the beast would be little help to the beauty in this case. If anything, it could bring on a mortal affliction.

For Venetians, young students especially, what really matters is whether Venice should simply be preserved as an enchanting cultural zoo or be revived—and that is the operative word—as a living, working, human city. As such, it is already in alarming decline. Over the last 20 years, a third of its population has gone away, some to the squalid cement tenement-towns of Mestre, flanking Marghera on the mainland, others elsewhere in search of work and animation. Most of the emigrés have been young. By now, the average age in Venice is the highest in Italy. With 18 in every 1,000 inhabitants dying while only 12 are born yearly, it is the only city in this country with a higher death than birth rate.

A lot of those who leave are obviously driven by appalling housing conditions. A third of all apartments in Venice, and two-thirds of those on the ground floor, have been pronounced unfit for habitation. Hardly half have toilets. Still fewer have a bath or shower. Two-thirds have inadequate central heating or none. And 58,000 Venetians, half the remaining population, live in homes listed as "badly degraded."

Of course, the new law would bring in money to fix all that and even provides that rents, after restoration, should be kept within reach of the average Venetian.

Impossible Task

Students joining with the strikers here think that it is much more likely that heady access to nearly $500 million of government money will lead to "colossal" building speculation, an invasion of apartment-seekers from the international jet set and still less of a chance for ordinary Venetians to live normally in their own city.

There may be no way out of this. Short of sending in its own commissars (not necessarily an improvement), the government in Rome cannot really force the local governing class here to go straight with all that money around. Nor is there any obvious solution to the problem of how an ordinary, normal Venetian is supposed to earn his living. Even as it stands, Marghera is inadequate.

Its second zone, filled in much later than the first, is too automated to absorb much labor.

Furthermore, industries whose plants are growing obsolete are already starting to move away rather than modernize in their cramped quarters.

They don't have to move very far. A new "pole of industry" has long been planned barely 40 miles to the south, near Rovigo at the mouth of the Po River. Much of the land there was bought up at low prices by Christian Democratic notables in the Veneto region. The zone would be linked to the Trento-Vicenza superhighway for overland cargo transport. And more than enough electric power for automated industry will be provided as the result of a recent $180-million deal between Russia and ENI, Italy's state oil trust. Known as Venezia Sud, this inviting new site could easily charm away Marghera's remaining factories, leaving a ghost town behind on the mainland and draining the last of the Serenissima's lifeblood.

Industrialists Quiet

The promise of Venezia Sud doubtless was what kept industrialists (and their elected representatives) quiet long enough for lovers of Venice to push through a Senate amendment suppressing the repellent and unquestionably dangerous third zone. If theirs was a glorious victory, however, it may do no more than arrest the Serenissima's fatal decline.

For one thing, Marghera's own industrialists aren't all resigned by any means to losing their cherished third zone, however low they've been forced to lie for the moment. "The killers of Venice are still with us, even if they're wearing false beards," the Corriere della Sera says. Furthermore, should they fail to win back in the regional assembly what they lost in the Roman Senate, Venice—the flesh and blood city, not the marble one—may suffer no less in the end.

Venice isn't the only ancient city torn between saving its people or its stones. Italy is full of them, as is all Europe. But there isn't another anywhere to match this one's marvelous beauty. Could it be that such unique splendor can only be preserved if embalmed?

The New World of Business

By C. L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—An outstanding feature of this historical period is the development of multinational trading institutions as a factor in world relationships. Certainly this city, capital of an increasingly integrated Europe and host to many octopus corporations, is keenly aware of this fact.

The emergence of massive transnational companies began a century ago with establishment by Singer Sewing Machines of its first foreign factory. By 1914, many other concerns, including General Electric, Ford and Unilever, had expanded to other lands.

However, only after World War II did this phenomenon become globally important. Several European corporations created subsidiaries abroad but the most impressive jump was by U.S. businesses, whose overseas investments leaped from $3.8 billion in 1950 to $32.2 billion in 1970, and are still mounting. Two years ago already the foreign production of all forms of U.S. investment amounted to $156 billion annually.

Trend Analyzed

Some consequences of this are analyzed by Prof. John Fayerweather of New York University in the current annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He stresses the implications of this trend toward "real multinationalism—or as some call it, transnationalism," saying:

"We observe a sequence of stages through which a firm passes from engaging in a small amount of export business as a sideline to a fully committed international outlook in which all operations, including those in the home country of the firm, are treated essentially on the same basis."

Obviously, when such a final stage of "transnationalism" is achieved, the directors of a concern would cease to regard their program of research, manufacture, sales or development in terms of value only to the parent country of the enterprise and would view it merely as an agent in the economic intercourse between nations.

Despite the fact that a single conglomerate like General Motors today sells in 17 countries items whose value exceeds the gross national product of Belgium, Fayerweather still acknowledges "an inherent conflict between the multinational firm and nationalism." This conflict has often been cited in Europe where, as in the case of France, there was fear that American companies were buying out firms fundamentally connected with national defense.

Fayerweather concludes that in the present state of world society, "at critical points every nation-state finds that its objectives of national military security, domestic economic stability, protection of particular national groups and even national pride become more important than potential economic increments from full participation in global economic optimization."

Furthermore, he adds, decisions on future operations or developments of multinational firms are often affected by the global outlook and plans of the nation where these firms originated or have their headquarters.

Nevertheless, Fayerweather believes the growth of truly transnational companies is immutable. He concludes the initial advantage achieved in this respect by the United States will be slowly overcome by the European Common Market and Japan.

"A century from now," he predicts, "it seems quite likely that people will look back on the second half of the 20th century as a . . . period of societal transition in which the nation-state and its supporting religion of nationalism readjusted to accommodate various new forms of international structure for the benefit of its peoples and society as a whole."

Such a process may well be aided by the new trend toward decentralization of worldwide political power, a trend marked by waning influence of the United States and the Soviet Union as leaders of rival blocs. The European community, for example, hopes its growing organization will soon develop more world-oriented corporations and that eventually world-oriented incentives will play a larger role in international business.

There is no doubt that Western Europe, which used to be regarded as belonging to an American sphere of influence, is showing more and more economic, political and military independence. A similar, if less dramatic, trend may be shaping up in Eastern Europe vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

Since 1945, Moscow has controlled economic planning and trade there as well as political and military direction. But, while no transnational private companies can possibly develop in the Communist orbit, there is a perceptible linkage between East and West European rapprochement and between mounting East-West trade.

Trade used to follow the flag but, if the patterns described above continue, the flag of nation-states is likely to follow commerce slowly into a transnational community such as men have long dreamed of.

—Letters—

Election Campaigning

We Americans would do well to take a lesson from the West Germans on how to conduct an intelligent and civilized election campaign: The deception, maneuvering, sabotage and Madison Avenue manipulation of the masses so characteristic of our campaigns are nearly absent here.

For example, the other night on West German TV during prime evening time, incumbent Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel appeared together with the leaders of the opposition, Barzel and Strauss; and for an uninterrupted hour all four of them fielded questions from journalists and debated the most important campaign issues with each other. Millions of people watched this give and take, and the next morning all the papers reported it in detail.

The entire German public benefited from this forthright and direct discussion of the issues by Germany's top political leaders, who will take part in two more such TV programs before the elections on Nov. 19th.

Can you imagine Nixon and Agnew sitting together with McGovern and Shriver for an hour on "Meet the Press" or "Face the Nation"? The fact that such a scene is impossible speaks volumes about the low level of American political life today.

CARL GOLDBERG

Hamburg.

Some Advice On Innocence To McGovern

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

WASHINGTON.—If I were a the side of George McGov ern, I would give him this ad vice: Try to recapture your in nocence.

Or—if you are an anti-McGo ernite who refuses to conce that there is an innocence the to be recaptured—I'd put it th way: Try, in the home stretc to stop the rancor.

As it is now, George McGove gets terribly in his own way. Co sider a few observations from h most recent broadcast. He ma a very great deal out of the e fort by the Republican party collect a lot of money before t April 7 deadline.

Now consider this carefu For years and years and yea contributors to electoral ca paigns could disguise their ide tity and the extent of their co tribution by a number of le devices. So Congress meets a decides, finally, to close the lo holes. A law is passed that sa that after April 7, donors must every case reveal themselves a the exact amount of their co tribution.

Now what would you do if y were the finance chairman of political party? Exactly. And you didn't do that you would b not quite pure, but quite stupid

Appeal Sent Out

What the Republicans did w send out an appeal to all kno patrons of Republicanism whi said: If you do not desire th your name be known, give NO before April 7, because after th the law requires that your na be published. This is in no se different from the automob dealer saying: Buy now, bef the first of January, because a ter the first of January, the n retail tax goes into effect. It not a circumvention of the law buy now in order to save dolla And it was not a circu vention of the law to give mor before April 7, in order to gua one's privacy. But, at the hea of George McGovern, you wo think that the Republicans h engineered the biggest swin since the Donation of Consta tine.

The Democrats did not do t same thing on a national sc for the very simple reason th there was no national Democra candidate behind whom the e tire Democratic organization co gather.

But—get this—the en matter is put into personal p spective by George McGover own record on the matter political contributions. He last for public office in 1970. Dur his campaign he reported z political contributions.

Does that mean he did spend any money? Of course n It means that he availed hims of a loophole that stale fish wo find smelly. The law specif that a candidate shall report co tributions of which he is awa George McGovern simply adv his campaign people not to adv him who had contributed wh that way, he didn't have to down anybody's name. For son one who has inhabited a house glassy as that to throw stones Republican pre-April 7 practi is—worse than hypocritical. It simply unconvincing.

Then he says that, un Richard Nixon, tax relief been only for the rich. H heavily he depends on ignoran

Tax Reductions

The 1969 law reduced the for those in the $3,000 or bracket by 82 percent; for th in the $3,000 to $5,000 bracket 43 percent; for those in $5,000 to $7,000 bracket by 27 p cent, and so on; for those in $50,000 to $100,000 bracket by percent. And—for those in over $100,000 bracket, the tax actually raised by 7 percent.

Now: even so, this was Richard Nixon's law. It was a of the Congress of the Uni States. Congress is organized the Democratic party. And th is one man, head of the W and Means Committee, who primarily responsible for the program. He is Wilbur Mills. W bur Mills is not only a Democ he is the man George McGov has said he would appoint as secretary of the Treasury in event he were elected.

What comes out of that dis lery is 100 proof guile. To go as McGovern did, inveigh against espionage at Waterg and to suggest that the whole the Republican apparatus is gaged in deception, is itself ception.

What, at this rate, will Geo McGovern have to look b upon? Barry Goldwater tough without being hysterical hypocritical or mean. Is it late for McGovern to try? answer is only partly political: is never too late.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

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Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
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General Manager
André Bing

George W. Estes, Managing Editor; Ray Yerger, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21, Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex 26 860 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

EATER IN PARIS

ne Last Play by Joe Orton

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

S, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Joe on, whose "What the But- w" has just opened in vas the most original and g British playwright to during the 1960s. His murder by his flat mate cut short a career of romises.

wrote only three full- plays and a handful of n sketches. Everything rked by an intensely per- yle with the macabre and arious unexpectedly com- A taste for his work is owly acquired.

French adaptation of Or- st play, "Entertaining Mr. ("Le Locataire") went the in Paris for five years, ejected by virtually every r. It was finally produced tober and proved one of sian season's decided suc- Encouraged by this re- his last play, "What the Saw," translated by the Eric Kahane, now follows Théâtre Moderne under "La Camisole."

A Doubt

question whether Orton completed "What The Saw." Certainly, the contrast between the *written, highly stylized* g and the commonplace conclusion encourages loubt. It is my suspicion that Orton wrote all of and intended to polish ond half to match the ess of the first.

ene is a mental asylum in he chief doctor appears of psychoanalysis. The tion is firm, with one lie o the next with irrefuta- . At the end of Act I a sought by the police, has himself as the psychia- male secretary and the is in bellboy uniform, e the asylum's principal is being investigated by a detective, a medical inspector and his wife.

The Théâtre Moderne company enacts it strenuously, responding energetically to the demands of wild farce. Jean-Pierre Darras as the suave medico trying to retain his slipping savoir-faire as bedlam rages about him wins roars of laughter. The others, too, are commendably in key with the zany proceedings: Françoise Brion as the head-shrinker's nymphomanical mate, Michèle Sand as the girl who applies for a situation and finds a series of situations, Pascal Mazzotti as the crafty inspector, Bernard Giraudeau as the fugitive bellboy and Philippe Dumat as a bland bobby.

Jacques Mauclair's direction maintains a swift pace, but it is to be regretted that Eric Kahane did not use a freer hand in his adaptation, improving the last act with some improvisations of his own. As in London, the first act is intriguing, while the second is but a vaudeville shambles.

* * *

François Billetdoux, author of "Tchin-Tchin," an international *hit of some years ago*, has written a poetic fantasy in his new play, "Les Veuves," now at the Espace Pierre Cardin. A dark, *rambling fantasy, it tells of* a little boy, the only male child in a gloomy village of widows. The servants, concerned over the boy's loneliness, summon his uncle back from the New World. The uncle returns to rediscover in his nephew his own melancholy boyhood.

Billetdoux's conceit is fetching, but he has not been able to realize it very satisfactorily as drama. His vague, fog-bound text benefits, however, from an exceptionally imaginative production—indeed, to such a degree that one wonders if its participants would not have delivered a better play than the author. It is they who dramatize it. The *moody lighting*, the veiled Shamanes marionettes, the novice actors, the brooding decor and costuming accomplish a striking feat of theatricalization. It is as a hauntingly lovely spectacle that "Les Veuves" is worthy of attendance.

The late Joe Orton, whose "What the Butler Saw" is now playing in Paris.

* * *

Luca Ronconi's production of "The Orestela" in the Grand Amphithéâtre at the Sorbonne is a wrong-headed project, an object lesson in what not to do, especially with a Greek tragedy.

Think for a moment of the theater at Epidaurus, built in 400 BC., with its 14,000 seats rising in tiers, so admirably designed that every spectator has a full view of the stage. Think, then, of the awkward structure of hard and creaking planks that has been erected in the Sorbonne, suggesting with its bare boards less a performance of the Aeschylus trilogy than a summer stock revival of "Murder in the Red Barn."

No member of the Sorbonne audience ever has a full view of what is happening on the main platform and, for some, the view is obscured at all times. The purpose of revolving stages, rising and sinking stages and the lot is to lend a play's action fluent flow. Here a sliding central platform is laboriously cranked up and down. *It slows the* traffic so that the play runs twice as long as it would in a proper unit setting. Theatrical presentation has been set back 2,400 years.

The acting—in harmony with the cowshed surroundings rather than with the classic text—is of the barnstorming variety. Such unrelieved ham yelling and bombast has probably not been heard since William Thompson, as *Natchez Jim* in "The White Slave," ripped the plaster off the walls of the old California Theater in San Francisco. He was *accused of starting the earthquake* later that night.

DINING IN PARIS

oking for Bargains and Quality

By Naomi Barry

(IHT).—The little Paris nurant where the food lime and the price low its place in the album Nostalgia. Rising costs ry ingredients and labor de even the mediocre ex- The only bargains, com- y speaking, are in the l establishments still prideful family group.

s Les Copains, a restau- by a man who all his loved to cook, Paul For- w 64.

e age of 53, he decided had enough of being a d accountant and ap- d himself for seven years 's and restaurants around and.

58, when he was 60, his Mireille bought a small the Left Bank with table r 28 customers and a zed kitchen where her ould exercise his passion ne. The former accoun- y have started late but ickly displayed his talent is now an intimate of rightest young chefs in

rent clientele crowds into ing for the unusual and dishes that are to be in an amiable family re. Father is star in en. His wife, his son, ghter Mireille are the supporting cast.

The outstanding mussel soup is based on an 18th-century recipe which bears no resemblance to the contemporary version. Into it go carrots, onions, mushrooms, mashed hard-boiled egg yolks, crushed almonds, parsley, butter, country bread, as well as mussels. It is a fragrant bowl of comfort for a fall or winter day.

During the 1920s appeared a novel "La Vie et la Passion de Dodin Bouffant" by Marcel Rouff which was the delight of French gastronomes. Bouffant was a fictitious gourmet with an inventive cook named Adèle Pidou.

Mr. Forgerit was captivated by a description of one of Adèle's fancies and spent six months of trial and error until he arrived at a recipe which matched the mouth-watering prose. He calls it Le Boudin Adèle Pidou. A sausage-shaped dumpling of pounded carp, eel, and pike is flavored with shallots and parsley and bound with cream. It is enclosed in puff paste to hold it together and baked in the oven. Served hot, it is a sensation with the literati.

The Ford on the Copains menu is a *daube* of beef as prepared by *generations* of women in Mr. Forgerit's family. This tender stew, requiring 8 hours of simmering, is cooked in Charente *style*. It is accompanied by small potatoes baked in a *diable*, an old-fashioned earthenware double casserole. With thick slices of country bread and fresh butter served in a crock, it is a tribute to French regional cooking.

The *daube*, a glass of wine, and a cheese or a dessert cost 20 francs on the prix-fixe menu. However, average meals at Les Copains generally cost approximately 35 francs. Even at 35 francs, food of this quality and cooking of this class have become a restaurant rarity in Paris.

(Les Copains, 44 rue de Verneuil, Paris 7. Tel.: 548-49-91. Closed Sundays.)

Suburban Pizza

Chez Livio, in the upper-income suburb of Neuilly, is the only pizzeria I have ever encountered where clients reserve two days in advance and Sunday lunch is booked ahead from week to week.

Despite all the trappings of the traditional Italian *trattoria*—latticework against the walls, a creeping vine, hanging flasks of wine, lanterns, a cage of canaries—Livio quite obviously is in France and the dishes have been subtly altered to the French taste.

The big specialty is pizza at 6.90 francs which most people order as a hot hors d'oeuvre rather than as a main dish. There are six varieties with richly generous toppings. However, the earthy touch of Naples has been removed. The dough for the base is more finely worked. The acidity of the fresh tomato sauce is mellowed with beaten eggs. There is a lighter hand with such pungent herbs as oregano.

The urbane Livio, a native of Tuscany, was, for 20 years, director of Monseigneur, once the most elegant nightclub in Paris, and, for five years, the director of Sheherazade, the city's oldest cabaret. He became tired of nightclub life and opened Chez Livio eight years ago.

The menu reflects his origins and concentrates on specialties of the peninsula such as pasta, minestrone, scampi fritti, scaloppine, calamari, ossobuco. Livio is neither grande cuisine nor grande cucina. But the ingredients are honest and the prices toe the line. The portions are plentiful and the service, overseen by Livio's two sons, is agreeable. "I'm popular because of value," says Livio.

The wines are predominantly Italian. Leading the list is a fine Chianti Classico, Castello Uzzano, at 19 francs a bottle.

La Pizza, Chez Livio, 6 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel.: 624-81-32. Open seven days a week. Service from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. and from 7 to 10:30 p.m. Average prices: 20 to 25 francs.

o Casals, 96, Surprise ert in Mexico

LAJARA, Mexico, Oct. —Cellist Pablo Casals 3, played in public for time in five years last a benefit for children shortage here.

panish-born musician's ice was a surprise for ence of 700 who paid for tickets.

MUSIC IN IRELAND: *Three Rarely Heard Operas*

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The Wexford Festival, this year celebrating its 21st anniversary, can always be counted upon for stimulating opera novelties and for an opportunity to catch promising young singers on their way up.

The current season, which opened over the past weekend, has brought an abundance of each. The operas, all rarities, are Weber's "Oberon," Bellini's "Il Pirata" and Leos Janacek's "Kata Kabanova." Outstanding among the new singers is William MacDonald, an American tenor, who mastered the extensive and taxing role of Gualtiero in "Il Pirata" on 10 days' notice and sang it with an assurance and fluency seldom encountered these days in tenors tackling the Rossini-Donizetti-Bellini repertoire.

How one reacted to the novelties depended upon whether one looks to the stage and the singer, or to the pit and the orchestra for operatic delight. For those of us who think of opera as a singers' domain, the greater pleasure was afforded by "Il Pirata," with Christiane Eda-Pierre, the young soprano from Martinique, a visually and vocally ravishing Imogene. For others the preference went to the richly and eloquently scored, curiously Pucciniesque "Kata Kabanova."

Miss Eda-Pierre is the festival's diva, as she has been in the past two festivals, as Lakmé in 1970, and in "The Pearl Fishers" last year. She sings Bellini as to the manner born, inhibited only by an Italian enunciation not yet emancipated from her native French. "Il Pirata" is further blessed by the exemplary conducting of Leone Magiera, whose obvious sympathy for the singers and their problems is probably not unrelated to the fact that he is the husband of Mirelli Freni.

Not the least of the attractions of "Kata Kabanova," also splendidly conducted by Albert Rosen, is the fact that it is sung in the original Czech. This is an astonishing accomplishment by a cast which includes only three Czechs, especially by an American soprano, Alexandra Hunt, in the fearsomely difficult title role, and by Elizabeth Connell, a young South African soprano, whose performance in a complementary part revealed an enormous vocal and dramatic talent.

"Oberon," famous for its overture and otherwise condemned to oblivion by an impossible libretto, is unlikely to flourish in a new version, including a new libretto by Adam Pollock. It was a pleasure to hear Weber's lovely writing for the orchestra, charmingly played by the orchestra of the Irish Radio. But all else is unamusing nonsense.

ITALY: Worthy Musical Investigation

By William Weaver

NAPLES (IHT)—Except for the Verdi String Quartet, which is fairly frequently performed nowadays, Italian chamber music of the 19th century is virtually unknown. And yet it exists—if not in abundant supply—and is worth investigating. Proof of its interest and value was furnished recently at a recital here of the Trio di Milano, which included piano trios by Francesco Cilea (better known as the composer of "Adriana Lecouvreur" and by Giuseppe Martucci, a conductor of the pre-Toscanini generation and a brilliant pianist, as well as composer.

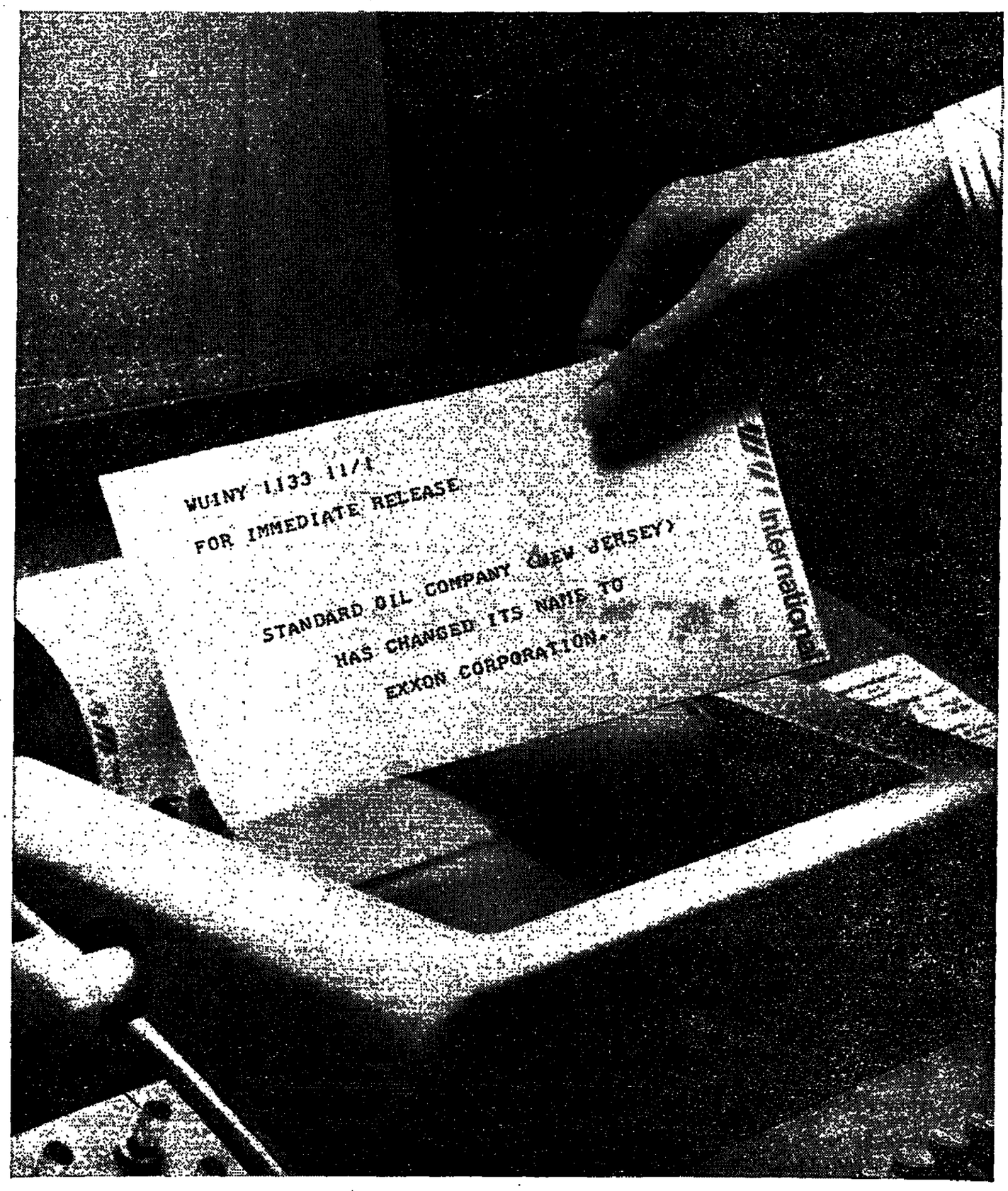
Though it is quite accomplished, the Cilea trio is actually a school piece, composed when he was *primo alunno* (star pupil) at the Naples Conservatory. Except for its winning tunefulness, the trio does not seem particularly operatic, or, for that matter, particularly Italian. The Northern influences are evident, from the rhapsodic Brahmsian allegro to the more Schubertian andante molto espressivo. At times the work comes close to salon music, but suited to a very elegant salon. It dates from 1885, when Cilea was not yet 20 and was still four years away from his first opera, the now-forgotten "Gina."

The Martucci trio was written in 1889, when the composer was 27. It is altogether a freer, bolder work than the Cilea, much more post-Brahmsian. The tone is late-romantic; here and there one might think the piece had been composed by Elgar or Delius or even perhaps Suk or Fibich. Like the Cilea trio, Martucci's abounds in lovely tunes (including an affecting melody for the cello at the beginning of the andante).

The Trio di Milano—Cesare Ferraresi, violin, Rocco Filippini, cello, and Bruno Canino, pianoforte—is a young, but thoroughly-fused formation. They had obviously prepared the two works with love and intelligence. The recital was part of the 15th edition of the Autunno Musicale Napoletano, the musical autumn sponsored in Naples by the Italian radio. Traditionally, this little festival is devoted to composers of the Neapolitan school, and the 1972 program—in addition to this unusual and significant recital—included *revivals of operas by* Traetta and Hasse, concertos by Auletta, Fiorenza, and Ragazzi, and rediscovered sacred music by Porpora and Gianfrancesco de Majo.

Piano Competition

MENTON, France, Oct. 31 (IHT).—A piano competition will take place in Menton Nov. 9 and 10, sponsored by the Menton Music Festival. The jury, headed by Arturo Benedetti-Michelangeli, with an invited audience of 300, will name the winner of the 5,000-franc prize. The winner will give *a recital at the 1973 Menton festival.*



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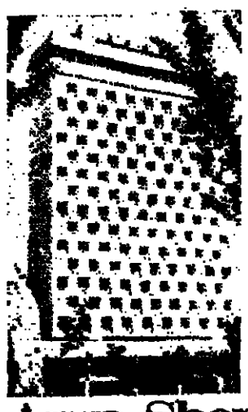

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—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
88	64¼	AbbtLb 1.10	287	30	75⅞	74¾	75⅛	— ⅛
52¾	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	7	16	52½	52	52½	— ½
18½	13¼	AcmeClev .60	x8	22	14¼	14¼	14¼	
47½	23	AcmMk 1.75e	110	9	23½	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	12⅜	AdmSE 1.09e	21		13½	13½	13½	— ¼
13⅝	7½	Ad Mills .20	19	46	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
49½	33⅛	Addresso .60	1686	16	35⅞	34½	35	+ ⅝
27	15⅜	Admiral	39	9	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
69⅞	54⅛	AetnaLife 1.68	213	11	69⅛	68	269¼	+1
56	47⅛	AetnaLf pf 2	2		54	54	54	+ ¼
17	7⅞	Afuirre Co	20	35	12¾	12¾	12¾	
22⅞	6⅜	Ahlen Inc	339	9	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ¼
74½	53½	Air Prod .20b	56	22	65	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Airco .60e	259	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	
5¾	3¾	AJ Industries	4	10	3½	3⅜	3½	
25½	25⅛	Akzona 1a	14	15	29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
18	15	Ala Gas 1.10	5	9	15¾	15½	15½	
54⅛	19½	Alaska Inters	203	19	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	20½	Albertsc .32	x30	25	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
15	11¾	Albertsn .36a	27	12	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
25	17¾	AlcanAlu .80	x56	11	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
18⅞	8	AlcoStand .34	39	8	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
35¾	31½	AlcoLab .74	35	53	33	33	33⅞	— ⅝
22⅞	8¾	Alexndrs .36e	109	12	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ½
14⅞	11⅛	AllALfe .24e	82	29	14¼	13¾	14	+ ½
14⅞	9⅝	Alleg Cp .33e	52	11	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
30⅞	18⅞	AllesLudlm 1	41		28⅞	28¼	23½	
42⅞	28	AllegLud pf 3	3	30		40½	40½	
23⅞	19⅞	AllesPw 1.40	225	10	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
30½	16¼	AllenGp 1.04f	6	16	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
36½	25½	Allied Ch 1.20	115	12	28½	27⅞	28	— ½
45⅝	34¼	Alld Mnt .45b	1	26	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¼
25	18½	AlldMills .75	1	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25¼	16⅞	Allied Pd .68	115	10	17⅞	16½	17⅞	
37	27¼	AlliedStr 1.40	61	11	31⅛	30¼	30⅞	+ ¼
55⅛	41¼	Allied Super	125	14	41½	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	AllisChal .20e	183	19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
22⅝	13⅛	AllrgtAut .48	14	13	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
19⅞	14¼	Alpha Pl .08e	12	11	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅞
56½	38⅞	Alcoa 1.80	132	20	50⅛	48¾	49⅝	—1
29⅞	23⅝	AmalSug 1.60	1	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
18⅛	12⅞	AMBAC .52	26	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
30⅞	21½	Amer Es 1.20	9	9	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	41	Am Es pf3.60	3		41½	43½	44¼	+ ¼
54⅞	39⅝	AmHess .22r	1177	16	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ½
119⅞	90⅞	AmeH pf3.50	404		98½	97	98½	+ ½
49¼	31½	A AirFilr .42	33	31	35½	35½	35¼	
29⅞	22½	Am Laitin	377	74	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅝
16½	8⅝	A Baker .20	4		10½	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	39⅝	ABrnds 2.29	102	9	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
81½	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	215	24	79	78¼	78¾	— ¼
51¼	43¼	AmBldgM .25	23	32	46	45¼	45⅝	— ¼
36¼	27	Am Can 2.20	254	10	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
28⅞	24½	A Can pf1.75	5		25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
9⅛	6	AmCem .29f	16	18	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
28⅞	22¼	A CenMA 2.32	32	9	25⅝	224	24	—1⅛
23¼	19½	Am Chain 1	28	16	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
35⅞	621	ACrySug 1.40	9	14	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	30⅝	A Cyan 1 5	721	15	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅝
28⅞	17⅞	Am Distill 1	19	19	23¼	23	23¼	
68½	43⅝	A DistTel .41e	33	28	48	47	48	+ ¼
12½	8⅛	ADuaV .18e	87		9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	12¼	ADuV pf.84a	9		12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	25¼	AmElPw 1.80	251	11	29	28⅝	29	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Am Exp Ind	58		3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
32⅞	10⅛	AmExp pf	x70		11	10½	11	+ ½
21¼	16	Am Fin 1.10	17	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
20	18	AmFin pf1.50	x100		19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
29	25	A GnBd 2.05e	43		28¼	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼
24⅞	20½	A GenCv .41e	30		23⅞	23½	23½	
23¼	16	A Genina .52	201	10	20½	19½	20	+ ⅜
34⅞	28	A Gnin pf1.80	42		30½	30	30½	+ ⅝
15¼	11¼	AmHoist .40b	70	13	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
121½	86	A Home 1.77	76	37	115¼	114¼	115¼	+1½
181	129	A Home pf 2	1		172⅛	172⅛	172⅛	— ⅛
55⅞	37⅞	Am Hosp .27	160	52	50½	49⅝	50½	+1⅛
14⅛	9	AmInves .52e	7	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	34⅝	A Medical .12	23	37	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅝
26⅝	10¼	A Medicorp	393	11	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33	27	A MltCtx 1.40	72	13	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅝	Am Motors	219	14	9	8⅞	9	
39⅞	34⅛	ANatGas 2.30	229	9	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+1
27	16⅝	Am Seat .72	5	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
43½	26	Am Ship .60b	9	11	28½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
23½	17½	ASmelt R .20	117	12	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
55⅞	34¼	AmSoAfr .70	47		44⅛	43⅝	44½	+1¼
16⅝	10⅛	Am Stand .40	169	35	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
65½	53¼	A Std pf4.75	13		59½	59	59½	+ ¼
40	30⅝	Am Sterll .52	20	29	39⅝	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅝
9¼	5½	AT&T wt	313		7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
49½	41⅛	Am T&T 2.80	643	17	48½	48	48⅛	+ ½
61⅝	57	Am T&T pf 4	95		58⅝	58½	58½	— ¼
14½	11¼	AWatWk .60	15	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19	16	AWW Spf1.25	x110		17	17	17	+ ⅝
12⅞	14⅝	Ameron .65	7	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
22	17½	Ametek .60a	28	17	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
67¼	45	AMF Inc 1.08	334	17	48⅝	48	48⅝	— ⅝
39⅝	25	Amfac .60	143	14	28¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
114¾	68½	AMP Inc .66	x12	50	115¼	113¾	115	+ ½
15⅞	5	Ampex Corp	378		7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
29½	12⅝	Amrep Corp	30	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
35¼	28⅞	Amstar 1.70	24	7	28¼	28¼	28⅛	
8⅞	Amstar pf.68	6		9	9	9		
45¾	35⅝	Amsted 2	77	10	41⅝	39¾	41⅝	+2⅛
7⅞	4½	Amtel .20	12	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
21⅞	15⅛	Anaconda	1655	56	19⅞	18	17⅞	+1¼
38½	26	Anch Hock 1	24	10	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
14½	8⅞	Ancorp .08b	22	9	6⅝	9		
59	43¾	AndCle 1.20b	21	9	51¼	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅝
50	27⅞	Angelica .16	2	28	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
21⅛	13¼	ApacheCp .32	23	9	15¼	14⅞	15	
29	18¼	Apco Oil .92t	13	11	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	Apeco Cp .16	99	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	18	APL Corp	21	11	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅝
15	6⅝	Applied Mag	62	22	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
167	123½	ARA Svc 1.22	131	34	147⅛	141⅛	147½	+7
23	12⅛	ArcatanN .14	16	17	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
42¼	31⅞	Arch Dan 1	1	12	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
40⅝	23⅞	Arctic Enterp	17	15	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	ArizPSv 1.16	169	11	22⅝	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Arlens D Str	27		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
24¼	11⅛	Arlen RltyDr	51	23	13⅝	13	13⅝	
24⅛	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	55	12	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
32¼	28¾	Armc pf 2.10	7		29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
69⅝	52½	Armr pf4.75	x100		63	63	63	+ ¼
44⅞	31	Armst Ck .80	241	20	33⅞	31¾	32¼	— ⅛
60	52	ArmCk pf3.75	x100		56½	56½	56½	+1
43	33¾	Arm Ru 1.60	46	8	36¾	35¾	36⅛	+1⅛
22⅞	18⅝	Aro Cp .90b	7	11	20	20	20	+ ⅛
26¾	21⅝	Arvin Ind .52	54	23	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
33¼	23½	Ashld Oil 1.20	659	16	33⅝	31½	33⅝	+1⅝
65⅛	48	AshlO pf2.40	9		66	64	66	+3
10¾	6⅝	Asgd Brew	5		7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
57⅞	42⅝	AsdDGd 1.25	32	16	45¼	44⅛	45¼	+1⅛
35½	28⅝	AsedSp 1.20b	2	16	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6½	Asad Transp	4		8¼	8¼	8¼	
15⅝	11	Athlone .40b	43	9	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
24	20⅛	AtlcoRi 2.20e	63	10	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
24	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.40a	43	10	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
73	47⅝	Atl Richfld 2	437	21	70⅛	68½	69¼	+ ¾
57⅞	52	AtlRch pf2.70	2210		53½	53½	53½	
123⅝	81	Atl Rich pf 3	2		118⅛	113	118½	+3½
57⅞	42⅝	AtlRch pf2.50	215		54½	53¼	54⅛	+ ½
23⅞	2	Atlas Corp	116	70	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15	8⅛	ATO Inc .72	93	12	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
99	72	Autom Data	57	86	95⅝	93	95⅝	+1½
9½	6⅝	Automtn Ind	65	23	7¼	7	7⅛	
20⅞	13⅞	Avco Corp	52	9	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
6	3½	Avco Cp wt	16		4	3⅞	3⅞	
52⅞	43⅝	Avco pf2.30	14		43¾	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
38¼	24	Avery Pd .24	15	52	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
47⅝	35½	Avis Inc .20e	31	25	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼

B

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
35½	24⅞	BabckWx .55	69	14	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅛	BacheCo .10e	134	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅝
35⅝	22⅞	Baker Ind .14	256	26	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
59⅞	39⅞	BakrOilT .20	x1	28	57½	57½	57½	+ ¼
33⅛	27¼	Balt GE 1.89	216	10	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
68	59½	Balt pf B4.50	230		63	63	63	
30	22	BanCal 1.34	22	16	24	23½	24	+ ¼
72⅞	56½	Bandag Inc	49	53	59	58½	58¾	+ ⅝
18½	9⅝	Bangor Punt	65	14	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
22½	16⅝	Bang pf1.25	4		21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅞
44	37⅛	Bank of NY 2	11	9	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅝
38⅝	21	Bnk of Va .80	13	16	34¾	34	34¾	— ½
65⅛	52¾	Bank Tr 2.84	59	11	65	64⅛	64¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	35⅛	BarOil 1.67f	7		39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
42	33⅝	BardCR .13	53	47	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Basic Inc .40	2		8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
15½	9½	BatesMf .15e	7	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
46½	31⅝	Battlmt .20	76	17	35⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	23⅝	BauschLb .42	449	14	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	35⅝	Baxt Lab .13	92	47	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅞
53¾	37⅝	Bearings .52	8	19	48	47½	48	+ ⅝
51⅝	42⅝	BeatFds 1.16	411	19	51⅝	51	51⅝	
59	40	Beckman .50	x1	23	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
52⅝	33¼	Bect Dick .30	114	35	41⅝	40¾	41⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	18	BeechAr .66b	30	18	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
31½	12⅝	Belco Pet .50	20	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
29¾	22⅝	Belden 1.20	6	10	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
23⅝	13	BellHem .30b	23	13	19⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
73⅝	54¾	Bel How .60a	38	21	57¾	56½	57¾	+1
24¾	16⅝	Bemis Co .60	25	12	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
48⅝	40¾	Bendix 1.60	29	13	43⅝	42½	43⅝	+ ⅞
14	62	Bendix pf 3	2		66¾	66½	66½	— ¼
53	38⅝	BeneficCp 1.10	72	13	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
65½	57	Benefl pf4.50	x100		57¾	57¾	57¾	
115	92	Benefl pf4.20	12		115⅝	114⅛	114⅝	
35⅝	22	Bentl Spt 2.50	x500		33¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
9⅝	3¼	Benguet 2	118	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		Benguet tn	3		3¾	3¾	3¾	
26¼	14⅝	Berkey Pho	243	18	20⅝	19½	20⅝	
34⅝	25⅛	Beth Stl 1.20	x307	9	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
56½	40	Big Three .52	14	24	52	51⅞	51⅞	+ ¼
113½	77	BlackDkr 1b	71	47	107	105	106½	— ½
22⅝	11⅝	BlairJohn .48	26	10	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
24¼	17⅞	Bliss Laus 1	31	9	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
42½	10⅝	Block HR .24	109	17	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Blue Bell .65	64	11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Bobbie Bks	59	16	9⅛	8¾	9	
26½	19	Boeing Co .40	195	21	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	9	Bois Cas .16p	25		12½	11¼	11½	—1
12⅝	6⅞	Bond Ind 1	19		7	6⅝	6⅝	
33½	23½	BkMnth 1.25a	10	10	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅝
30½	24⅝	Boden 1.20	979	12	25⅞	25¼	25¾	+ ⅝
36⅛	29¼	BogWa 1.25	59	12	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
10⅛	5¼	Bomans	14	45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
40½	33⅛	BosEdls 2.44	44	-10	36⅛	35⅞	36	— ⅛
116	110½	Bos Ed pf8.88	x620		114½	113½	114	— ½
23⅝	13⅝	Bowns Inc	19	14	18½	17½	18½	+1¼
20¼	13¼	BanAl .39f	184	18	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅝
55¼	35	BiggsS 1.20a	32	17	56	54⅝	56	+1¼
73½	55⅞	Blat My 1.20	x105	29	66¼	67¼	67⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	40⅛	BistMy pf 2	x20		46⅞	46½	46½	
16	12⅛	Blt Pet .45e	44	22	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
38½	31⅛	BdwyHal .70	84	23	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
68	53⅝	BdwyHal pf 2	8		65¾	66½	66¾	+ ¼
31⅛	22⅝	BkwyG's .72	33	9	26¼	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅞	BklynUG 1.72	7	10	24¼	24	24	
11¾	7⅞	Borm Co	21	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	30½	BwnGp 1.50	6	11	34½	34⅝	34½	+ ⅛
18¾	11½	BwnShp .20	25		12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
35¾	24⅛	BwnFe .08	187	47	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
55⅝	26¼	Bunswick .16	159	17	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ¾
32¼	31	BushW .20e	16	13	31¾	31½	31⅝	+ ½
30	22¼	Bucy E 1.20	149	12	24½	23⅞	24	
19⅝	13⅝	Budd Co	253	7	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ¼
67½	58	Budd Co pf 5	230		66	66	66	—1
11¼	7⅛	Budgot Ind	63	16	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	26¼	BuffFog 1.20	4	11	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
19⅞	13⅛	BulovaW .60	66	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14	8⅝	Bunk Ramo	157	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
42⅝	28⅝	BunkR pf1.50	24		32⅞	32½	32⅞	— ¼
40	30	Bul Ind 1.40	31	20	30¾	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅝
50¼	39	BulNo 1.50	33	12	40½	37⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	7½	BulNo pf.55	6		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅝	Bundy .70	318	21	34½	34¼	34⅝	— ⅝
227	146	Bugle .64	90	49	222⅝	221½	222	+1⅝
13⅞	7⅛	Bush Univ	34		7⅛	7	7	— ⅛

C

—1972— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
46⅝	33¾	Cabot Cp .70a	17	10	33¾	33½	33¾	
16	6	Cadence Ind	278	9	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Caesars Wld	39	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Cal Finanl	49	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Callahn Mng	22	37	9¾	9¼	9⅝	— ⅝
45¼	21	CampRLk .45	34	39	34¼	33	34¼	+1⅛
31½	25¼	Camp Sp 1.10	153	16	28⅞	27⅛	28⅞	+1¾
9⅝	6	CdnBw .30p	9	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	
17¼	14⅛	CdnPac .66a	77	14	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
		CdPa rn.66e	1		15	15	15	
64½	43	Cap C Bdcig	42	26	57½	57	57¼	+ ½
29	22¼	CaptHadd .23	170	30	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
75	58	Carbrun 1.60	22	16	70¾	70⅛	70⅝	+1
25	19⅝	CarlSys .62	11	12	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ½
21	11	Caro Frgt .36	22	9	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅝
28⅝	24	CaroPLt 1.52	183	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	18	Carp Tec .80	43	11	22¼	22½	22⅝	— ¼
31	22⅛	CarrierCp .42	377	18	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅝
17⅝	15⅛	CarrGl 1.25e	8		16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
31¾	17⅝	CartWal .40a	35	15	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	
20⅝	16	CasfleCke .60	57	12	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅝
67½	46⅝	CaterTr 1.40	122	21	64⅝	63⅞	64⅝	+ ⅝
10	5⅛	Cavngh Com	451	3	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	CCI Corp	30	82	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
23⅝	16	CCI Cp pf	2		18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
37	22	CacoCorp .97	15	10	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
73	34⅞	CalmesCp 2	185	10	35½	35	35¼	+ ⅛
63¾	55½	Calan pfA4.50	6		56½	56¼	56½	
30	22¼	Canco Inc .30	82	17	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
38¾	22¼	Cantex Corp	164	29	26	25¼	26	+ ⅞
24⅞	21⅞	CanHud 1.52	18	7	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
23¼	22	CanIllL 1.56	26	9	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ¾
20¼	16⅝	CanIIPS 1.20	60	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	19⅝	CanLaE 1.04	10	14	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ⅜
18⅞	16⅝	CanMPw 1.20	13	12	17½	16⅞	17	
50½	39½	CanSoWt 2.08	60	16	50⅝	50	50½	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Cant Soya 1	3	11	24⅞	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	CanTelUt .92	512	12	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
17⅝	12⅝	Carro Cp .40	174	9	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
26⅞	19½	Cart-Feed .43	29	11	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
59¼	38½	Cart-Fed pf.50	2		42	42	42	
36⅝	25	Cessna .70b	x63	22	34⅝	34	34⅝	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	Chadbrn Inc	30		2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
30½	19	Champint .84	151	12	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅛	Chnl pf5.50	x10		7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
31⅛	21	Chml pf1.20	63		21⅝	21	21½	— ⅛
53	42⅝	ChampS 1.24	196	17	51½	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅝
36⅝	29	Charter NY 2	101	10	33⅛	33¼	33	+ ⅛
13	11	ChaseFd .42a	39		12½	12¼	12¼	
66¼	52	ChaseManh 2	82	12	57⅞	57⅝	57½	— ¼
60½	45½	ChaseT 4.53e	61	14	60½	59⅝	60½	+ ⅝
24⅛	15⅝	Checker Mot	3	66	16½	16½	16½	— ½
18⅛	10⅝	Chelsea .24	34	8	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅝
28⅞	19⅝

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1972

apan Reserves Climb 1.3 Billion, Set Record

OKYO, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—an's official reserves of gold, cial drawing rights and contible foreign currencies rose to ecord equivalent of $17.796 bil- this month from $16.489 bil- at the end of September, the nance Ministry announced to-

he $1.307 billion increase was second largest monthly gain record, surpassed only by a 87 billion advance last August. he October total surpasses the vious peak of $16.663 billion set March. The reserves had lined to as low as $15.845 bil- at the end of June before ming an upward trend.

he decline from the March was the result of bookkeep- maneuvers by the Finance istry rather than the result of net outflow of funds. Daizo ashi, a director at the min-, recently disclosed that up e end of September the min- had deposited $1.8 billion foreign banks, $2.5 billion Japanese commercial banks had bought $900 million of um and long-term foreign s, all assets that do not count country's official reserves r international accounting entions.

these were included, Japan's ves would now stand at t $23 billion. Besides this h's gain in the official re-s, the ministry disposed of estimated $307 million into s that "don't count." Total ort purchases by the Bank pan this month reached an ated $1.612 billion in the gn exchange market here.

e dollar closed unchanged e foreign exchange market , with the spot quote firmly d at the Bank of Japan's vention point of 301.10. The al bank has chosen to make pport purchases just a shade 301.07, the lowest the dollar go under the Smithsonian ment.

the forward market, the ary dollar quote firmed to yen from 290.60 yesterday, ll further-out positions de- substantially. The big dip December reflects continu- eculation that the govern- will not change the parity e yen until after holding a al election and forming a abinet in December.

lers at major banks said market has entered a period ncertainty following Satur- announcement that 18 of n's fastest growing export would be subjected to stat- controls.

cy said that while foreign nge circles are dubious about effectiveness of this step, and hers included in the "third defense program" announced 20, it does appear less likely the government will be d to float the yen in the future.

dealer said the market ues to be influenced pri- by trends in the current- nt balance of payments and by varying assessment of how firmly the government will enforce its new program.

The Finance Ministry today released figures showing that the current-account surplus rose to $719 million in September from $673 million a year earlier, bringing the combined net inflow on the country's merchandise trade, services and transfer payment accounts to $4.286 billion in the first nine months of 1972, up from $3.796 billion a year earlier.

Ministry officials attributed the big October reserve gain primarily to the continuing trade surplus. In addition, officials at the Bank of Japan said it could not be denied that the reserve advance had a certain speculative coloring. Exporters have been hastening shipments and importers have been delaying payments as a means of hedging against another yen revaluation.

ne Dollar—

ON (AP-DJ).—The late or closerbank rates for the dollar on or international exchanges:

Oct. 31, 1972

	Today	Previous
per £).	2.3420	2.3311
(A) ...	44.12-.20	44.37-.30
(B) ..	44 08-.13	44 18-.19
mark	3 205	3 203
ctone .	6.9130-40	6.9155-65
...	26.90-.95	26.90-.97
A).....	5.02-.03	5.0375-.0825
B).....	5.0315-65	5.0395-.0430
...	2.2285-95	2.2280-90
ound...	4.20	4.20
.....	554.95-555.15	555.15-.25
.....	63.45-.46	63.465-.475
.....	23.22-.24	23.215-.235
a	4.7455-65	4 7460-72
ne.....	3 7950-90	3.7955-60
.....	301.10	301 10

c. D: Commercial.

2 U.S. Firms Sell Jet Craft To Japanese

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Boeing Co. sold the first models of a new short-range, 498-passenger version of its 747 jumbo jet, and Lockheed Aircraft made a major breakthrough in efforts to sell its once-troubled L-1011 trijet yesterday—both in Japan.

All Nippon Airways, a Japanese domestic airline, ordered six Lockheed TriStars at a cost, including spare parts, of $133 million. Lockheed edged out McDonnell-Douglas for the order, one of the most hotly contested among rival airplane builders in recent years.

Japan Air Lines ordered four Boeing 747SR models—SR stands for short range—at a cost of $104 million for aerial commuter service between Japan's major cities.

The 747 was designed for long-haul routes of 4,000 miles or more and most airlines now operate it with a first class-economy class seating arrangement of about 350. The SR model, designed specifically for JAL, will have higher density seating and special landing gears and control flaps designed to withstand the extra wear of frequent landings and takeoffs on short-haul shuttle operations between cities 300 to 600 miles apart.

The sales marked the first orders for U.S.-built jets since Premier Kakuei Tanaka agreed during a meeting with President Nixon in Honolulu last month to buy more U.S. goods in order to offset Japan's huge trade surplus with this country. Japan agreed to buy about $1.1 billion worth of U.S. products, including $320 million worth of airliners.

Lockheed's sale was generally regarded by industry executives as a major victory in its uphill battle for a turn-around—although it was generally agreed that the company still had far to go.

Lockheed, which was saved from possible bankruptcy last year when Congress voted federal loan guarantees of $250 million for the company, now holds firm airline orders for 117 TriStars and options for 67 more, at total of 184. It has said that it must sell at least 275 to break even.

Swift Plans New Form

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Swift & Co. will submit to shareholders a plan to form a holding company and to change the company's name.

Agnelli Sees A Profitless Year for Fiat

Absentee Rate Triple Normal 5 Percent Rate

TURIN, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Fiat president Giovanni Agnelli said today he does not expect the company to make a profit this year.

Mr. Agnelli told a press conference marking the auto show here that there will be a "respectable" cash flow, allowing the company to meet depreciation requirements.

But assuming that the company makes its usual high depreciation payment, it will not show a profit, he said.

For 1971, Fiat reported a net profit of 15.51 billion lire (about $27 million) after depreciation of 141 billion lire.

Comments on Citroën

On Fiat's relations with Citroën of France, in which it has a stake, Mr. Agnelli said working relations are excellent at all levels, but he said there is a difference in the way the two visualize the overall aims of their collaboration.

Fiat wants the two ideally to be able to offer a full range of vehicles, making full use of the capacities of both, and making the question of separate identities a subordinate matter, he indicated, while Citroën is more concerned about the identity question.

If Citroën should raise its capital, as Mr. Agnelli indicated it may within a year or two, then the two may have to rethink their accord before Fiat went ahead and subscribed proportionately to the new capital, Mr. Agnelli said.

[Mr. Agnelli said that production this year of about 1.5 million vehicles would reflect the loss of 150,000 due to absenteeism, which is running at a rate of 14 percent instead of the "normal" 5 percent, AP-DJ reported.

[Mr. Agnelli said the greatest competition in autos comes from Japan. In the past four years Japanese production has doubled while Fiat production has increased only 10 percent. The quality of Japanese cars is "about as good as any European products," and prices are lower, he said.]

A new baby Fiat car, expected eventually to replace the popular Fiat 500, is likely to be the star of the 54th Turin motor show which will be formally opened by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti tomorrow.

The long-awaited Fiat 126 looks like a smaller version of the 127 launched last year, but has a similar mechanical layout to the 500. It is powered by a rear-mounted twin-cylinder engine working through a four-speed gearbox.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Eyes Association With Honda

Ford Motor, which last spring failed in an attempt to link up with one Japanese auto company, has held preliminary talks on a "potential business association" with another, Honda Motor Co. Last March, Ford and Toyo Kogyo, Japan's third largest auto maker, terminated their off-again, on-again negotiations and left Ford as the only member of Detroit's big three without some kind of direct link with a leading Japanese auto maker. Ford will not say whether its talks with Honda are aimed at acquiring an interest in that company. Honda is Japan's fifth largest auto maker, and the world's largest motorcycle maker. "It isn't yet possible to speculate on whether any business relationship might result from our discussions," Ford says. A Honda official says he assumes the proposed association would be either a capital and sales tie-up or exchange of technical information. Ford has also applied for Taiwan government approval for an investment there expected to total about $40 million. Approval is expected next month and informed sources say the investment will make up 70 percent of a joint venture with Liu Ho Auto Co., which makes small trucks and cars in cooperation with Toyota Motor Co. The Toyota contract is to expire next April.

North American-Rockwell Merger

Rockwell Manufacturing Co. has received an offer to be merged into North American Rockwell Corp. (NAR), the aerospace and industrial giant. The offer calls for the exchange of 1.1 shares of NAR common stock for each share of Rockwell, equivalent to about $235 million. Willard F. Rockwell jr. is chairman of both concerns. The Rockwell family owns about 19 percent of Rockwell. The announcement did not say what advantages either company would see in a merger. Rockwell makes valves, meters and power tools, among other products. NAR, the 39th largest U.S. industrial concern, was formed in 1967 with the merger of North American Aviation and Rockwell Standard Corp., then primarily a maker of auto parts and other industrial products.

Zanussi to Lay Off 2,400 Workers

Industrie Zanussi, one of Europe's largest home appliance makers, will lay off 2,400 workers starting next January to cut production and distribution costs. The Italian firm employs 30,000 persons. Zanussi, which posted a sharp loss last year, says it hopes to end fiscal 1973 about even as a result of layoffs and hopes to post profits in 1974 and 1975. The company also will close two facilities producing washing machines.

Carrier Sees Higher Sales, Profits

Carrier Corp. will report fiscal 1972 sales in excess of $725 million, up from $636 million a year earlier, Melvin C. Holm, chairman, forecasts. Earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 are likely to exceed the $26.8 million, or $1.64 a share, of fiscal 1971 by 20 percent. In London to take a look at the group's European operations and complete business arrangements and plans for a major modernization and expansion of its Isle of Wight facilities, Mr. Holm says the outlook for Carrier is "very good indeed" with sales expected to reach $1 billion by 1975.

J. Lyons Purchases Debenture Issue

J. Lyons & Co., in its second U.S. acquisition this week, has purchased a $10-million debenture issue of TFI Cos. Inc. of Chicago. If the entire issue of 7 percent debentures were converted, this would represent 30 percent of the equity of TFI, which franchises Tastee Freeze Food shops among other activities. Lyons, a U.K. catering, food processing and restaurant company, is also purchasing the domestic and foreign beverage operations of Squibb's Beech-Nut subsidiary for about $55 million. A Lyons official describes the U.S. ventures as part of an effort to turn the firm into a multinational company.

U.S.-Japan Soviet Gas Deal Shaping Up

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (NYT).—An ambitious joint U.S.-Japanese deal for the development of Siberian natural resources appeared to be shaping up here this past week as gas executives of the two countries met separately with Soviet officials.

The deal, which has reached the initial planning stage where possible pipeline routes are being discussed, would involve Western development of huge natural gas fields in the Yakutian region of East Siberia in return for deliveries of gas from these fields to Japan and across the Pacific Ocean to the U.S. West Coast.

Development of the remote fields, situated in virtually uninhabited northern forest, and the construction of pipelines and other facilities is expected to take at least six to eight years, with actual gas deliveries unlikely before 1980.

Three Projects Studied

The Yakutian project is one of three major oil and gas projects being studied by Japan and the United States. The others involve the shipment of Siberian crude oil to Japan and a second liquid-gas project for the U.S. East Coast, based on huge fields in northwest Siberia.

Detailed studies will probably be necessary before priorities can be assigned to these big resource-development deals, each of which will require the granting of billions of dollars of bank credits to the Soviet Union.

Western and Soviet trade specialists have long viewed technical and financial participation of Western companies in the development of Soviet natural resources as a more promising form of economic cooperation than the classical trade patterns of exchanges of goods.

Paid in Material

In such arrangements, Western companies would deliver equipment on credit and provide technical services, and the credits would be repaid by deliveries of raw materials.

Siberia's natural gas reserves seem to be of particular interest to the United States, where a growing energy shortage has been predicted, and to Japan, whose highly developed industrial economy is almost entirely dependent on imported raw materials.

The Japanese told the Russians that Japan would be prepared to buy 15 billion cubic meters of gas a year beginning in 1978. The Soviet officials agreed to such deliveries in principle but required more time to study amounts available for export and possible delivery periods.

Sources indicated that the Soviet planners were thinking in terms of an annual production of 70 billion cubic meters of gas from the Yakutian fields, with 40 billion to be consumed in the eastern region of Siberia and 30 billion available for export.

The next stage of the negotiations is planned for mid-November, when Nikolai G. Osipov, deputy trade minister, is to go to Tokyo.

The potential gas reserves of the Yakutian region have been estimated by the Russians at 13 trillion cubic meters, but most of this still remains to be proven through detailed exploration.

Russia Sells Gold in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union, selling increasing quantities of its gold in the West to finance commercial transactions, delivered nearly 245,000 ounces of the refined metal to licensed U.S. buyers in the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Commerce Department figures showed that such shipments to U.S. buyers were valued at $16,145,506 from January through September, equal to $65.90 an ounce.

While Moscow withholds information on its gold sales, carried out directly or through dealers in Switzerland, London or other trading centers, U.S. officials estimated that Russia's gold sales to all destinations have amounted to more than $100 million so far this year.

U.S. imports of refined gold bullion from the Soviet Union were 94,807 ounces during September, and about 105,000 ounces during August, two of the biggest months so far this year for such transactions.

Russian gold sales in the West had been relatively small since 1966. U.S. officials said only a "trickle" of Russian gold apparently reached Western markets between 1966 and 1972.

Russia produces an estimated 6 million to 7 million ounces of gold annually, but the nation's gold output figures are not disclosed.

Company Reports

Borden

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	530.3	515.8
Profits (millions)..	16.35	15.34
Per Share	0.54	0.51
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	1,636.	1,540.
Profits (millions)..	49.33	45.64
Per Share	1.63	1.51

Ogden

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	287.0	277.3
Profits (millions)..	5.09	4.5
Per Share (Diluted)	0.42	0.36
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	811.9	809.8
Profits (millions)..	14.94	12.5
Per Share (Diluted)	1.21	1.00

Pabst Brewing

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	122.1	113.9
Profits (millions)..	8.39	7.62
Per Share	0.88	0.80
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	348.9	319.3
Profits (millions)..	21.55	18.86
Per Share	2.26	1.98

Tenneco

Third Quarter	1972	1971*
Revenue (millions).	775.8	680.3
Profits (millions)..	44.21	37.92
Per Share	0.52	0.45
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	2,358.0	2,038.0
Profits (millions)..	132.27	113.97
Per Share	1.58	1.34

* Restated.

U.S. Steel

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	1,340.	1,057.
Profits (millions)...	30.9	—31.5
Per Share	0.57	—0.39
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	3,910.	3,879
Profits (millions)...	103.3	108.1
Per Share	1.89	2.0

Walter Kidde

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	214.9	184.4
Profits (millions)..	7.96	6.59
Per Share (Diluted)	0.71	0.58
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	611.7	532.3
Profits (millions)..	23.24	26.89
Per Share (Diluted)	2.06	1.69

Warner Lambert

Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	376.1	346.9
Profits (millions)..	31.43	27.59
Per Share	0.81	0.72
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	1,101.5	984.4
Profits (millions)..	90.71	79.91
Per Share	2.34	2.08

Prices Rise Sharply In Active N.Y. Trade

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Halloween proved more treat than trick for Wall Street today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange enjoyed a booming rally led by select glamour issues.

Favorable earnings and dividend actions helped to fuel the advance, but the main thrust came from hints that progress continued toward a cease-fire in Indochina.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran up 9.10 to finish at 955.52—its best level of the day—as blue chips moved ahead with the surging glamours.

It marked the Dow's first gain since last Thursday, when Henry A. Kissinger proclaimed that "peace is at hand." The subsequent decline in stock prices bewildered many Wall Street analysts, who said late last week that uncertainty still clouded the market's response to the long-desired goal of peace in Vietnam.

International Business Machines climbed 5 3/4 to 385 1/2. Other glamour gainers included Disney, up 5 3/4 to 194 1/4; International Flavors, 4 1/8 to 82 5/8; Johnson & Johnson, 2 5/8 to 129 3/8.

Big Board Up

Volume on the Big Board moved up with the prices, rising to 15.45 million shares from 11.82 million shares yesterday.

"We finally had a rally that nobody sold into," declared one broker in relief.

Utility issues continued their climb of the last two weeks, with the improved outlook in both profits and rate relief among the contributing factors.

Drug stocks scored solid gains. Both Merck and Upjohn gained 2 1/4.

ARA Services, the leading company in the vending industry, continued along the comeback trail of battered glamour issues. It rose 7 to 147 1/2; it traded at a yearly low of 123 1/2 Thursday.

Digital Equipment, the most active issue, slumped 5 1/4 to 80 1/4. Trading was halted in mid-session for a time by an influx of orders. The company said it was experiencing supply problems "in almost every area."

Polaroid gained 2 3/4 to 127 1/2. The company said yesterday that early in February is "probably the most reasonable time" for the next step in its introduction of its new pocket camera.

Deere moved up 2 1/4 to 41 1/4 after having raised the quarterly dividend to 27 from 26 cents a share.

In other gold mining issues, American South African gained 1 1/4 to 44 1/2, Campbell Red Lake tacked on 1 1/8 at 34 1/4 and Homestake was ahead 1 38 at 25. Homestake was ahead 1 3/8 at 25, higher nine months profit.

Prices closed slightly higher on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.06 to 25.93.

'Buy American' Steel Law Seen Difficult to Follow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—The Defense Department is studying a "buy American" requirement for specialty steel products, approved by the Congress in the closing days of the 1972 session, which "could border on the administratively impossible."

It will take department lawyers and procurement specialists some time, a high-ranking department official indicated, to figure out how buying agencies can comply with the new rule, designed to favor domestic steel-makers and discriminate against foreign-produced specialty steel.

The Nixon administration had opposed enactment of the amendment for specialty steel.

However, with the military services dealing "with five or six tiers" of suppliers in purchasing vehicles, weapons or other items that contain steel, it may be all but impossible to determine whether a specific item of military hardware may contain a small amount of foreign-produced specialty steel, the official said.

The Pentagon apparently hopes that Congress will repeal it next year.

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Firms interested in providing above vehicles should apply to Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Project, Atatürk Bld., No. 103 Kat. 9, Ankara, Turkey, with their experience, past performance, capabilities and financial position within 30 days from the advertisement date to obtain their "certificate of prequalification."

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20	13	GnCable	.80	161	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
23¼	16⅝	Gen Cig	1.20	33	10	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
38⅞	12¼	Gn Devel	.63t	182	6	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅛
34⅞	22¼	Gen Dynam		112	10	24	23½	23½	—¼
70⅞	58¼	GenElec	1.40	535	23	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+⅜
10½	7	Gen Fireprfg		57		8½	7⅞	8	+¼
36¼	23⅞	GenFood	1.40	405	17	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅜
21⅞	12⅛	Gen Foods		65	11	14⅞	13⅞	14	—⅛
30⅞	20⅞	Gen Inst	.50t	68	34	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅜
42½	36	GenInstr pf	3	7		41¼	41¼	41¼	—¼
49½	35¼	GnMedic	.10e	15	45	47¼	46¾	47	—½
57⅛	35⅛	GenMills	1	32	23	57⅛	57	57¼	
81⅛	71¼	GenMot	2.65e	497	10	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+¼
82½	74½	GenMot 5pf	5	8		77¼	76½	76½	+⅛
61¼	54⅛	GenMot pf	3.75	8		56½	55¼	55½	+1
33	26½	GenPort	.60	122	12	27¼	22⅞	23⅞	—⅜
24	20½	G PubUt	1.60	100	10	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
9	4⅛	Gen Retract		35		7	6½	6⅞	—⅛
57⅞	34	GenSigna	.65	24	22	51½	50⅞	50⅞	—⅜
10	4⅝	Gen Sil Ind		62		4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
33	25¼	GnTel E	1.60	237	11	29⅞	29¼	29½	
43½	37¼	GTeEl pf	2.50	3		39½	39½	39½	+⅛
20	18	GTFa pf	1.30	z100		18	18	18	
22⅞	16⅞	Gen Tire	1b	100	8	26½	26	26⅞	
35⅞	13¼	Genesco	.65	44	20	14⅞	14⅛	14½	
16½	12⅞	Genstar	.60	1	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
83⅛	36½	Genuin Pt	.45	19	36	40¼	40⅛	40¼	+⅜
50½	36	GaPacif	.833b	347	23	40½	40⅛	40⅜	+⅜
53	34½	GaPcf pf	1.40	25		40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅜
90½	1.0	GePow pf	7.72	z170		102	101	101	
43	25½	Gerber	1.25	48	11	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
90½	66	GettyO	1.17e	457	19	90½	89¼	89⅞	—½
20½	18	GettyO pf	1.10	5		19½	19⅛	19⅛	
16⅛	15⅛	GianPC	.80e	56	9	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅜
29⅞	20½	GlbFin	1.12t	53	12	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Gldd Lewis	.3t	31		10¼	10½	10½	—½
42⅞	21½	GldMil	.45e	7	12	26	25½	25¾	
34⅞	20½	Gilbert Fex		200	19	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
59½	38¼	Gillette	1.40	385	23	59¼	58⅞	59¼	+⅜
31⅞	20	Gimbe Br	1	11	14	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—½
30⅞	14	Ginos Inc		79	33	28¼	28	28⅛	+⅜
43⅞	25¼	GleasnWk	.44	10	29	36½	36	36⅞	+½
13⅞	8⅝	GlenAd	.20e	84	6	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+½
100½	78	GlnA pf	3.15	1		97½	97½	97½	
94½	71¼	Gen Ald pf	3	50		93	92½	92½	+¼
26⅞	16⅛	Globe Marin		122	17	19⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
40	25½	Gobe Un	.60	32	11	26	25¼	26	+½
23⅞	14½	GodnWt	Fin	19	18	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+⅜
31⅞	23⅞	Goodrich	1	95	10	28⅛	27¼	27¼	—⅛
33½	26½	Goodyr	.88	557	10	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
35¼	19½	GorJwlyA	.24	10	16	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
40¼	29⅞	Gould Inc	.94	42	13	32¼	31½	31⅞	+¼
30¼	24⅛	Grace	1.50	352	13	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97⅜	52	SeasR 1.40a	333	30	110⅛	108½	110⅛	+1⅝
9¼	5	Seatrain Line	10		9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
43⅝	26	Sedco Inc .08	93	40	58½	57½	58	+ ½
26	20	Sevmt .52b	95	14	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Shakepa .24	25	13	12⅛	12	12	
19⅞	8	Shapell .10	48	13	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
42	27	Shell Oil 2.40	167	12	49	48½	49	+ ⅝
29¾	19	ShellT 1.28e	1	13	33	33	33	+ ½
19⅝	10	ShellGl .55	34	11	20⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	20	ShellGl pf1.40	2		23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
23½	20	ShellGl pf1.35	4		30⅛	30	30	
43⅛	36	Shew Wm 2	x52	14	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅝
9⅝	5	Siegelt .10e	9	12	9¼	9	9	— ¼
42	14	SkoPac .36	114	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
18	8	Signal Co .60	152	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
40	8	Signal pf2.20	8		42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
18½	8	Signal pf 1	1		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
52½	8	Signode 1.14	10	21	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+ ½
4½	3	Simm Pec	10	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26½	20	Simmon .80a	30	15	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝
39⅝	30	SimpPat .30	113	47	46⅝	44½	46⅝	+2
76	50	SingeCo 2.40	50	18	80½	79½	80⅝	+ ⅝
36½	26	Singe pf3.50	2		103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
45	27	Skelly Oil 1	73	17	55	54¼	55	+ ¾
22½	15	Skil Cap .90	85	27	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+1¼
44	30	Skyline .24	304	24	45¾	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	13	Smith AO .74	298	7	19¼	18	18¾	— ¾
24⅝	20	Smith Intl .40	63	23	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+1¼
52½	35	Smith KF 2	182	12	58⅛	57⅝	57½	— ⅝
17¼	8	SmithNT .40	10	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	Smucke .76	1	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
13¼	8	Sola Bas .50	10	16	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Sonesta	16		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21¾	13	Sony Cp .08e	153	41	44½	43⅝	44½	
		Sony Sn.08e	14		42⅝	42	42	
25⅛	16	SouLhe .62h	14	8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10	SOS Cord .50	16	8	18½	18¼	18¼	
30⅛	20	SoCalEd 1.38	26	12	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+ ⅝
39½	27	SC EG pf2.50	1		34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
11⅛	6	SoJelnd 1.52	1	10	22	22	22	— ¼
16⅝	8	Southdwn Inc	19	8	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅝
38	26	SouNat 1.80	4		36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅝
18⅞	8	SoeastBk .72	15	21	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
15	8	SoeastPS 1.28	1	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
33	18	SoCalEd 1.56	285	11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
31½	18	South Co 1.30	x513	11	20⅝	20	20⅛	
33⅛	8	SouInGE 1.88	10	9	38¼	38½	38⅝	
71⅛	48	SouNGas 1.50	34	13	58⅝	58½	58½	
65⅝	50	SoNEnT 2.72	19	12	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	
91½	50	SouPac 2.08	35	10	42	41¼	42	+ ½
4	1	SouRy 1.60a	954	8	49⅛	47½	48½	— ⅝
6½	3	Sou Ry pf.50	24		7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	25	SouUGas 1.30	43	12	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅝
51⅛	30	SouthIdCp .24	37	21	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
9½	7	SwcAirm .37f	13	11	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
21⅛	10	SwstFor Ind	64	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
1	1	SwstPSv .78	49	13	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅞	5	Sparton .20	19	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
2[illegible]	1	Sperry Hut 1	57	7	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
51	4	Sperry H pf 3	1		47	47	47	

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48	29¾	SperryR .60e	560	24	47½	46⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
14½	8⅝	Sprague El	56		13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ½
13½	8	SpringsM .60	4	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
42⅛	28⅞	SquareD 1	141	24	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
109⅞	80½	Squibb 1.56	179	31	97⅝	96⅛	96⅝	+ ⅞
32¼	26¾	StaleyMf 1.40	6	23	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
53¼	44⅛	StBrands 1.66	96	15	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
58	50½	StBrd pf3.50	290		52	51½	51½	+ ½
54⅞	39½	StBrPaint .22	18	47	46½	45¾	46½	+ ½
21¼	16	StdInt .40	3	13	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
8⅝	4¼	Std Kollsman	21		4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
74⅞	54	StOilCal 2.90	239	12	74	73	74	+ ⅝
80	60⅞	StOilInd 2.30	120	15	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅝
83⅛	68	StOilNJ 3.90e	386	12	83½	82⅝	83½	+1⅛
88¼	60	StOilOh 2.70	81	20	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	+1⅛
11¼	6⅝	Std Press	23		8⅛	7⅞	8	
12⅞	10¼	StPrudent .66	28	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
48⅝	32	StanWks .84b	58	20	46½	46	46	— ½
21½	13⅞	Stanray .40	24	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	Starrett .80e	1	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44⅝	35¼	Stauf Ch 1.80	90	14	37⅝	37	39¼	+ ⅝
44¼	35⅝	Stauff pf1.80	1		39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	10	Sterch Br .48	9	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
39½	29⅝	StertDrug .55	317	30	34⅝	34	34¼	+ ⅛
31¼	23	StevensJ 1.50	22	18	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅝
40¼	34½	StewWar 1.85	2	13	36⅝	36½	36½	
21⅝	16¾	StokeVanC 1	40	9	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
48⅛	3[illegible]	StoneWeb 2	10	9	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅝	StoneCont .20	19	18	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
49⅝	31	StorerBrd 1b	42	36	43⅝	42	43⅝	+1
51⅝	37⅝	StudWor 1.20	147	10	51¼	50½	51	+ ¼
39¼	29¾	St W pfA 1.40	2		38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
34½	14⅛	SuaveSh .05h	20	15	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
27½	21⅝	Sub Prop .78	37	13	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	+1⅛
16⅞	11⅝	SuCrest .45	5	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	21½	SunChem .40	12	9	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
52⅛	38½	SunOil .99r	29	12	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+1⅝
46⅝	35⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	63		38⅝	37½	38⅝	+ ⅝
35⅝	28⅝	Sunbeam .80	27	26	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛	+1⅝
36½	26⅝	Sundstrnd .80	30	32	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
50	45¼	Sunds pf3.50	2		49½	49½	49½	— ¼
12⅝	7⅝	Sunshine Mng	34		8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
33	24⅛	SupValu .76	86	11	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅞
333	183	Supr Oil 1.40	52	240	327	320	324½	— ½
21¼	10	SupmktG .20	30	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
49	22¾	SupvMk pf1.30	1		24	24	24	— ⅛
26⅝	21¼	SurvvyF 2.75h	21		22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	16½	SutroM 1.79e	42	10	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
19½	11⅛	Swank .60a	12	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
38⅝	30¼	Swift Co .70	142	11	35⅛	33⅝	34½	+ ⅝
39⅞	30¼	Sybron .64	145	23	36⅛	36	36¼	— ⅛
67¼	55	Sybron pf2.40	11		62	61⅝	62	
24⅝	15½	Systron Donn	24	17	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼

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—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59¼	41¾	Taft Brd .60	172	26	55½	54¼	54⅝	— ¼
21½	14½	Talcott 1.10	49	12	19½	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Talley .66t	69	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
26⅛	14½	Talley pfB 1	2		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	18	Tampa El .84	231	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅝
49	32	Tandy Corp	53	27	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅝
41	18	TappanCo .40	217	9	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
28½	16⅝	Technicon Cp	10	41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
65½	22¾	Teledyne .10e	356	34	52⅛	50¼	51⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	Teledyne .70t	126	12	28⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
81½	75⅛	Teledyne pf 6	1		77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
14⅝	6⅛	Telex Cp	70	66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅝	Templet .28	15	15	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
28⅛	23	Tenneco 1.36	495	11	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Tenatec wt A	375		7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
105	69½	Tennec pf5.50	39		105	103	105	+2⅝
53½	30⅞	Tesoro Pet	88	13	36½	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	29½	Texaco 1.66	1752	11	37⅝	36⅝	37	+ ½
57⅞	38	TexETrn 1.58	317	18	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
35⅝	27¾	TexGasT 1.68	137	11	36½	35¼	36½	+1
35	28⅝	TxGas pf1.50	2		35¼	35	35¼	+1
30¾	14⅝	TexGfInc .60	226	21	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅝
35	27⅝	Texas Ind 1b	9	10	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
190	117¼	TexasInst .84	135	49	177¾	174⅝	177⅝	+2½
35⅝	27¾	TexOil Gs .81	76	50	33	32	33	+1¼
24¼	18	TexPLd .52e	1	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
35	25⅝	Tex Util 1	497	19	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
35⅛	19¼	Textl Ind	86	14	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	+ ½
36⅝	30¼	Textron .96	203	14	33⅝	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅝
45⅝	39½	Textr pf2.08	4		42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
35¼	28⅝	Textr pf1.40	4		30¼	29⅝	30¼	
21⅛	15½	Thiokol .40	68	12	17½	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
83	50⅝	ThomBet 1.12	5	21	78	77¾	78	+ ¼
34⅝	20	Thomln .40b	8	15	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
49⅛	23	ThomJW 1e	1	10	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅝
16⅝	10¾	ThriftyDg .37	238	12	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅝
33⅝	22⅝	TI Corp 1.32	35	8	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅛	TidewatM .50	1	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
64¾	44⅝	Time Inc 1.90	43	15	51	49⅝	53¼	+1¼
61⅝	46½	TimesMir .52	47	23	53¼	52¼	53¼	—1
44¾	37⅝	Timken 1.80	26	11	39	38⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
27	18¼	TishRity .40b	31	19	22	21½	21⅞	+ ½
14⅝	9¼	TobInP .30p	1		9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
25⅛	15⅞	Todd Ship .80	15		19⅝	18⅝	19	— ¾
31⅝	26⅞	Toledo E 1.84	16	11	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
68⅝	35⅝	ToolRsh 2.30f	25	30	48	47	47¼	+ ⅝
18⅝	13¼	Toot Rol .40b	1	14	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
79⅛	68⅛	Trans Co .90	4	24	68	67¾	67⅞	— ⅝
46½	36½	Trans U 1.33	22	17	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
59⅝	36¾	Trans W Air	469	17	46⅛	45½	45⅞	+1⅛
15⅝	10⅝	TransWd Fin	59	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
23⅛	16¼	Transmr .53b	240	17	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ¼
25¼	10⅝	Transcon .42	145	10	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
47	33½	Travelrs .84	643	12	40⅛	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅞
57½	44½	Travelrs pf 2	22		50⅝	49½	50⅝	+1⅛
21⅛	13⅝	TravLdg .25e	14	25	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅝
32⅝	27⅞	TriCon 2.27e	28		31⅝	31⅝	31½	
36⅝	34⅝	TriCon pf2.50	6		35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
32¼	27	TriSoM 2.44e	157	13	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
22	14½	Triangind .80	14	12	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
29½	16	TriangP .15e	57	9	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	12	Trinityin .56	100	7	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
53⅝	39¼	Tropicana	51	55	48½	47¾	48	+ ½
36¼	33	TRW Inc 1.04	140	17	35½	35	35½	+ ½
82⅝	72¼	TRW pf4.50	8		77¼	77	77¼	+ ¼
88½	77	TRW pf4.40	17		85½	85	85½	+ ½
15½	11¾	TucsnGE .78	153	12	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
17	8⅛	Twent Cent	87	13	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅝	Tyler Corp	64	9	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅝

U

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54⅞	28¾	UAL Inc	329	40	35⅝	35⅛	35⅞	+1¼
51¼	27¾	UAL pf.40	101		34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅝
23⅞	17¼	UGI Cp 1.32	31	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
20	19⅝	UMC Ind .75	37	12	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Unarco .40	46	7	11⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
41½	32¼	Unil Ltd .97b	3	12	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅝
47⅛	36⅝	Unil NV 2.25e	1	8	44	44	44	+ ½
45⅛	35¼	U Camp 1.08	21	18	43½	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅝
51	41⅞	Un Carbide 2	1121	15	46⅝	44	44⅝	— ⅝
45⅝	35	UnCamr 1.20	29	12	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ½
25½	10⅛	Union Corp	115	23	10½	10¼	10¼	
19⅝	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	114	12	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
107	102	Un El 7Ipf 8	1		103	103	103	+ ½
93	82½	Un El pf6.40	220		84	84	84	+1½
35¼	27⅞	UnOilCal 1.60	262	10	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
49½	43	UOCal pf2.50	40		48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ½
63⅛	47¼	Un Pac Cp 2	125	12	53¼	51½	53¼	+1
42½	29⅝	Unionam .80	22	16	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Uniroyal .70	219	10	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
108¾	100½	Uniroyal pf 8	21560		104½	103	103	— ⅝
29⅝	6	Unishop .20p	43	12	7⅛	7	7	
44⅝	28⅝	Unit Air 1.80	280		46	45	46	+1⅛
1[illegible]	10½	Unit Brands	215		12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
68⅞	58½	U Brd pf2.20	220		56	55½	56	+7
17	15	U Brd pf1.20	10		15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	UnitCp .70b	22		9¼	9	9⅛	
1[illegible]	9⅝	Unit Fin Cal	58	12	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
24¼	15¾	UnitGas .84	10	13	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	27½	Un Illum 2.16	17	11	31	30½	31	+ ¼
16¾	8⅛	Unit Ind .32	16	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Unit In pf.42	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	30¾	Un Inns .10e	4	35	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
61	43⅝	UnJersBks 2	12	12	54	54	54⅝	
30⅝	21½	Unit MM 1.30	92	8	22	21¾	22	
18¼	9½	Un Nuclr	51	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
37½	2	Unit Pk Min	25	50	2⅛	2	2	
23⅝	16⅝	Un Refing .15	5	10	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
48⅝	38½	US FidG 2.28	126	17	45⅝	44	44½	— ⅛
37	31⅝	USForS 3.19e	9		36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	
35¼	26¾	US Frgt 1.40	617	11	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
33½	24½	US Gyps 1.53	260	9	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
35	29	USGyp pf1.80	6		31	30¾	31	+ ¼
37	23	US Home .12	74	16	28	27⅝	28	
28⅛	18½	US Indust .62	115	8	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	24¾	US Leasg .20	4	26	27¾	27½	27¾	
29¾	19½	US Shoe .88	256	11	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	US Steel 1.60	140	15	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼
26⅝	17⅛	US Tobac .92	38	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	UnITel 1	494	14	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	UnITel w	13		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	23½	UnTel pf1.37	8		28⅝	28	28⅝	
32	25	UnTel pf1.50	2		32	32	32	+ ¾
25¼	15¼	Univ Oil Pd	178		20⅝	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
27	11⅝	Univ Cmptg	546	8	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
127½	70½	Upjohn 1.60a	211	41	125¾	123⅝	125¾	+2¼
25¼	14⅛	Urls Bldg .48	30	38	14⅛	14	14⅛	
59	44	USLIFE .52	457	25	71⅝	68¼	71⅛	+2⅝
18⅝	11¼	USM stp .40	39	30	17½	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
31	26	USM pf2.10	3		28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
86½	63¼	UtahInt .84a	15	30	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞	+ ½
36⅝	30	UtahPwL 2	72	10	36½	36	36	— ½
31½	22⅝	UV Ind 1	15	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
26¾	20	UV Ind pf1.26	9		21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝

V

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	13⅛	Varian Assoc	96	61	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27½	18	VCA Corp .40	15	15	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	27⅝	Veeder 1.60	7	12	30¼	29⅝	30½	+ ½
19½	12	VendoCo .20e	29	81	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅞
33	27⅛	VF Corp .55	57	17	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
28½	13½	Viacom Int	21	37	19⅝	19	19	
24⅝	14⅝	VictComp .50	34	24	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
21¾	15⅝	ValElPw 1.12	698	10	20½	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅝
66	109⅝	ValEP pf5.54	2820		111¼	111	111¼	+ ¼
98	94	Va EP pf7.20	2360		95½	95½	95½	
59	53½	Va EP pf4.12	2140		56	55	56	+1
34⅝	13⅛	Vornado	200	7	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅝
27¾	17	VSI Corp .48	18	14	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅝
28⅛	23	VulcMat 1.04	152	10	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
14⅛	10¼	VWR Unit .48	3	31	12	12	12	+ ⅛

W-X-Y-Z

—1972— High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	35⅝	Wachovia .62	12	18	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	29½	WachRl 2.61e	51	12	33	32⅝	32½	+ ⅝
28	17½	Walgreen 1	40	11	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ⅛
9[illegible]	5⅝	WallBusF .40	3	18	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
24	17⅝	WallMury .50	23	8	19	18½	18½	— ½
33¼	26	WalMart Str	14	55	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+1
63	23	Wang Labs	172	38	30½	28⅝	29⅝	+1¼
14¾	8⅝	Ward Foods	47	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25	16½	Warnaco .60	30	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	15½	WarnerCo .50	6	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
50¼	31¼	WarnCom .25	128	17	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
100⅝	77½	WarLam 1.30	118	31	95¼	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅝
43	33½	WarnSwa 1	12	30	37¼	37	37	— ¼
26½	21⅝	Wash Gs 1.80	11	21	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18¼	14¼	WashGl 1.80a	12	9	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
23½	21	WashWP 1.40	11	11	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
48¼	31½	WatkIn Johns	63	31	36	35⅝	35	+ ¼
13½	10	Wayn Gas .76	11	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
28	21⅛	Way G pf1.50	2		22	21⅝	22	+½
7⅝	4⅝	Ween Unit	23	61	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅝
10⅝	8¼	Wean Unit pf	5		8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Weathr .23e	12	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
11	7⅝	Webb Del E	25	15	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
29⅝	15⅝	WellMcL .50	91	9	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
29⅛	16⅛	Weis Mkt .48	x4	11	18½	18½	18½	
4½	2⅛	Wellbilt Corp	15		2¼	2⅛	2¼	
59	38⅝	WellsFar 1.72	67	13	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	— ⅝
25¼	20	WellFM 1.56e	66	14	24⅝	24½	24½	
27⅞	17½	WellsRG .60	11	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 31, 1972

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) daily; (w) —weekly; (r) —regular; (t) —irregularly.

(d) A.I.I. Growth Fund	SF29.76
(w) Alexander Fund	$11.12
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$10.07
(w) Amitalia Fund	$3.08
(w) Andrene Equity	Can $5.63
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss. pr.	SF128.54
(t) Apollo Fund S.A.	$19.38
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$26.74
(w) Asca Corporation	DM16.50
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.82
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.03
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BIF Growth Fund	$5.07
— (w) BIF Japan Fund	$10.49
— (w) BIF Trust S.A.	$13.66
— (w) BIF Income Fund	$10.51
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l	$36.51
(w) Brownimvest	$22.85
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$16.71
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	Can $15.22
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	Can $5.82
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.79
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.77
(d) Caribbco N.V. "C" Sh.	$120.35
(t) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,040.65
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.54
(w) Convert Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.55
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.	$8.14
(r) Convert. Sec. N. V.	$767.64
(d) Crivus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF109.50
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF119.00
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF174.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF111.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF294.00
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.95
(w) D.G.C.	$66.03
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$9.66
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.63
(d) Dalwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,265
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$12.77
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.12
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.59
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$44.81
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.41
FIDELITY:	
—(w) Equitalia S.A.	$9.55
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.50
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$21.10
(d) Fiduciem	BF1,320
(d) Finance Dalna	$10.31
(w) First-Fund	$12.56
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$6.56
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.63
— (t) Aust.Ld.&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$10.35
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$33.19
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$116.69
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$86.55
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.00
(d) Foncitalia	$11.53
(w) Fonsales Issue Pr.	SF3.026
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF133.70
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Australia($US)	$3.78
— (w) Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$4.57
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.12
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$7.70
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.68
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.30
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$19.79
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund	$10.65
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$9.37
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$7.54
(w) Haussmann Holdes.NV.	$5.079
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.961
(d) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$7.58
(d) ICOFUND	$11.01
(w) INGROW	$22.78
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
(d) Fund of Funds	$9.00
(d) POF Sterling	Bah.$5.20
(d) I.I.T	$7.40
(d) IOS Growth Fund	$7.76
(d) Regional Growth Fd.	$10.19
(d) IOS Venture (Int'l).	$8.39
(d) Interlix	$119.60
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.37
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,679
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.68
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.32
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,331.17
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd SA.	$10.45
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.20
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.60
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$62.08
(t) Jardine Japan Fund	$40.48
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,344
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$6.17
(w) Keyfund	$9.51
(w) Kleinwort BensonInt'F.	$12.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$18.14
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$21.62
(w) Luxfund	$23.80
(r)Marlin Fund	$13.63
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.13
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.92
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$9.43
(w) N.A.M.F.	$101.35
(w) Nippon Fund	$39.50
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.78
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$39.38
(r) OlympicCap Fed. Inc.	$2.72
(t) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.37
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$27.98
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$10.40
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.30
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF16.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,252
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,748
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.71
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.20
— (d) Global Fund	$7.89
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF67.60
(d) Selective Am. Hdg Fd.	$11.17
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.32
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$8.72
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.17
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$13.30
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.63
— (d) Share Realty	$13.14
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$8.15
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$8.83
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.48
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.22
— (d) Cressons Fund	$8.49
— (d) T.T.F.	$11.63
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$2.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,412
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,234
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$13.14
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$461.57
(w) Star Fund	$8.22
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$16.37
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF526.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF116.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF136.18
(r) Talent Global Fund	$13.53
(w) Tokyo Cap HoldingsNV	$33.52
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14.90
(w) Transpacific Fund	$15.61
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 123.0
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 107.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.67
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF72.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF106.75
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF179.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw Sh.	SF134.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF105.00
— (d) Pacific-Invest.	SF118.30
— (d) Salit So Af. Sh.	SF237.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF169.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantic fonds	DM28.66
— (d) Europafonds	DM47.01
— (d) Multifonds	DM25.97
— (d) Unirenta	DM45.56
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.28
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$16.30
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.42
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2.742
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,401.29
(d) World Equity Gth Fd.	$570.09
(w) Worldwide Securities	$45.73
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,726.37
(w) Zodiac Common. Fund.	$5.64
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.51

DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: + — New; NA — Not available: BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer price; a — Asked.

International Stock Indexes

	Tues.	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam	127.60	127.90	134.20	96.40
Brussels	147.91	147.85	153.52	131.07
Frankfurt	146.60	144.97	160.48	126.93
London 30	476.4	468.60	543.60	461.60
London 500	206.63	204.23	227.95	196.78
Milan	128.80	128.80	134.80	100.10
Paris	587.38	580.91	639.81	490.10
Tokyo (n)	334.72	333.25	334.72	199.93
Tokyo (o)	4537.99	4522.18	4537.99	2712.31
Zurich	412.80	412.10	424.90	347.10

(1973)

(n) new. (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	67.70
Algembank	345.50
Amrobank	71.80
A'dam.	39.80
Fokker	49
Heineken	324
H.V.A.	91
Holla Farm	158
Hoogovens	75.30
I.O.S.	53.10
IPF	$2.40
K.L.M.	118.30
Philips new	32.93
Robeco	255.50
Rolinco	172.50
Royal Dutch	119.60
Unilever	141.90
Ver.Mach.	116.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,150
Ast.d.Mines	2,110
Cock-Ougree	1,122
Electrobel	6,830
Lamb	2,400
Métallurg	5,090
Pb.Gevaert	1,670
Soc. Générale	2,735
Solvay	2,935
Un.Minière	1,498

Düsseldorf

A	159.50
Aug.Thyssen	69.10
BASF	156.10
Bayer	127.90
Commerzbk.	224.30
Cont.Gummi	93.50
Daimler-Benz	375
Dmag	191.80
DeutBank	330
DresBank	263.50
Gels Aktien	71
Hoechster	148.70
Hoesch	60.90
Karstadt	457
Kaufhof	326
KHD	117.50
Lufthansa	71
Mannesmann	188.80
Metallgesell.	—
Rheinstahl	81.10
RWE new	153
Sie	272.10
Veba	142
Vo'Wagen	149

London

Anglo-Am.	4.70
Anglo-Amin.	34.00
BarclayBa.k	4.44
Barclay	3.25
Bowater	2.06
BritAmTob	3.05
Brit.	0.68
Brit.Pet.	5.13
B	0.31½
Charterd	2.47
Courtaulds	1.69
Chr	0.20
Dagenham	0.89
DeBeer D	2.42
Dixon Ref.	3.95
Distillers	1.63
Dur.Iop	0.98
El Musiind	1.78
FreeS'Sed	7.20
GEC	1.48
G'axo Gr	4.40
Gt.UnivSt	2.97
Guinness	1.88
Hawker-Sidd	3.98
Hudson-Bay	8.70
ImpChem	2.75
IOS Mgt new	$1.00
Mar&Spen	3.10
MetalBox	3.29
Nichols	0.68
RandMines	2.38
RankOr	10.25
RoyalDutch	19.00
R.T.Z.	2.16
Shell	3.35
Tube Invest.	4.12
Union Car	3.16
Vickers	0.78
War L3½	36.00
West Deep	5.20
West Drief	12.25
West Hold	11.75
West Min	1.83
Woolworth	1.09
ZCI	0.42

Milan

Fi	2,220
Finsider	385
Generali	56,310
Italcem	545
LaRinas	307
Montedis	439
Olivetti	1,555
Pirelli	1,212
SniaVisco	1,290.50
Terr	175

Paris

Air Liquide	345.10
Beghin	225
BNCI	—
Cam Pacific	77
C.G.E.	517
C.S.F.	124.50
Citroen	105
CieBancair	422
Créd.Comm.	169
Créd.Lyon	24.60
DeBeer's	37.30
EssoStand	121
Fin.Par.BP.	207.80
Fr.Pétroles	213
Gen'Danone	366.80
IBM	1,902
ImpOil	215.50
Int'l Nick Can	160.20
Mach.Bull	78
Michelin	1,930
Mobil	345.20
Nickel (Le)	104.50
OmniumPhr	350
PathéMarc	84
Péchin	147
Peugeot	512
Radio Tech.	655
Rh.Pou'enc	174.10
Rio Tinto	26
Roussel Uclaf	184.20
St.Gobain	185
Schneider	109
Shell	79.90
Simca	24.15
Soc.Générale	367
SuezCieFin	179
Thomson	—
Young3½%	

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,040
Bally	1,285
B.Boveri	1,293
Ciba-Celgy	2,420
C.S.	4,055
Fischer	1,210
Hoff Roche b.	209,500
Nestlé	3,970
Sandoz	3,753
Sté B.Suisse	3,985
Sulzer	3,660
U.B.Suisses	4,950

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Oct. 31, 1972

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.96	6.08
Aberdn	9.17	N.L.
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	5.83	6.39
Incom	4.35	4.77
Insur	10.81	11.85
Advisrs	4.69	5.13
Aetna F	11.36	12.42
Affiliate F	13.97	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.93	1.02
Allstate	14.29	15.37
Alpha	15.84	17.31
Amcap	7.64	7.69
Am Diver	11.22	12.26
Am Enjly	5.51	6.04
Amer Express:		
Capit	9.84	9.88
Income	9.14	9.99
Invest	9.08	9.92
Speci	8.86	9.71
Stock	8.81	9.63
Am Grth	6.16	6.73
Am Invs	5.83	N.L.
Am Mutl	9.03	9.87
AmN Gth	3.17	3.46
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.17	8.95
Grwth	11.52	12.51
Income	8.17	8.95
Fd Inv	9.23	10.12
Vent	11.57	12.68
Wash N	14.37	15.75
Astron	4.77	5.21
Audax Fd	12.32	13.46
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd	5.58	6.07
Fnd B	7.79	8.47
Stock	6.33	6.92
Scien	5.07	5.51
BLC Grth	12.89	14.09
Babson	11.47	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	8.68	9.23
Bayrk Gr	6.16	6.55
Beacn Hill	11.59	N.L.
Beacn In	14.25	—
Berg Ken	12.34	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.94	6.49
Bondstk	5.87	6.42
Bost Fdn	11.22	12.26
Brwn Fd	4.28	4.68
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.67	17.08
Candn	22.12	24.23
Divid	3.89	4.26
Cap Grth	14.54	11.55
NY Vnt	12.86	14.08
Burnh Fd	13.35	N.L.
CG Fund	12.16	3.15
Capam	8.26	9.05
Capit Gth	3.19	3.49
Capit Sh	6.89	7.55
Cap Trin	14.43	15.77
Century Sh	15.22	15.18
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.20	13.33
Bond	9.68	10.58
Com St	1.65	1.80
Grwth	6.65	7.27
Incom	7.57	8.27
Speci	2.10	2.30
Vent	13.18	14.40
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	10.89	11.90
Fnd Cap	8.74	9.55
Shrhld	8.92	9.75
Spec	10.57	11.55
Chemical	11.39	12.45
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	11.27	12.32
Equty	4.27	4.67
Fund	10.89	11.90
Grwth	7.11	7.77
Incom	10.16	11.10
Vent	5.24	5.74
Colu Grth	16.23	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.41	1.53
Cwlth C	1.68	1.83
Comp Gr	7.37	8.05
Comp Sc	5.93	6.50
Comp Cp	6.39	7.00
Comp Bd	9.03	9.82
Comp Fd	8.87	9.64
Concord	11.92	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.50	12.87
Consiel G	6.13	6.70
Cont Mut	8.90	N.L.
Cont Gth	9.85	10.17
Corp Ldr	16.20	17.73
Ctry Cap	unavail	
Crn WDiv	6.25	6.83
Crn WDal	7.51	8.21
Davge Fd	15.08	N.L.
deVegh	68.35	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.09	12.12
Delaw	12.63	13.80
Delta	7.15	7.83
Dir Cap	7.13	7.81
Dodg Cox	16.72	N.L.
Drexel	13.78	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.64	13.85
Levge	16.89	18.51
Spl Inc	8.12	8.90
Third C	11.01	12.07
E&E Fd	3.61	N.L.
Eagle Gr	9.66	0.59
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.42	11.39
Grwth	16.71	18.26
Incom	6.57	7.18
Speci	9.89	10.81
Stock	14.57	15.92
Ebrsidt	12.81	14.00
EDIE Spl	28.56	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	9.44	10.35
Eq Pro	4.03	4.47
Fd Am	9.11	9.98
Egret Gt	13.95	15.16
Elfun Tr	unavail	
Emer Sec	5.86	6.40
Energy	12.23	N.L.
Equity F	9.76	10.67
FD Cap	4.46	—
Fairfld	11.31	12.36
Farm Bu	10.83	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.55	10.44
Capit	12.75	13.93
Contfd	10.21	—
Conv	8.52	—
Dsmy	7.69	—
Essex	13.78	15.06
Evrst	12.86	14.05
Fidel	17.61	19.25
Puritn	10.23	11.18
Salem	5.50	6.01
Trend	26.87	29.37
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.67	N.L.
Indust	4.47	N.L.
Incom	6.29	N.L.
Vent	4.99	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.87	14.07
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.53	8.25
Gwth	10.92	11.53
Stock	9.73	1066
Fst Mult	1031	N.L.
Fst Nat	unavail	
Fst Ste	555	6.09
Fount Goup:		
Cmb F	12.27	N.L.
100 Fd	1351	N.L.
101 Fd	916	NL
Twen F	662	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.12	5.59
Founder Goup:		
Gwth	19.03	20.80
Incom	12.67	13.85
Mutal	9.43	1031
Speci	12.55	14.81
Fousd	10.17	11.11
Franklin Goup:		
DNTC	10.47	11.47
Gwth	7.93	9.69
Utils	602	660
Incom	2.04	2.24
US Gov	10.11	11.08
FdF Dep	11.71	NL
Fund Inc Gp:		
Comm	10.35	11.31
Impec	9.12	9.97
Ind Td	15.42	1685
Pilot	8.22	8.98
Gateway	10.48	11.33
GE S&S	37.51	N.L.
Gen Sec	8.1	NM
Apex	7.90	8.64
Balan	8.54	9.34
Com St	12.46	13.62
GthFd A	5.68	6.21
Gth Ind	23.39	N.L.
Guad M	2.502	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.73	5.17
Gwth	8.23	8.99
Incom	6.60	7.21
H&C Fd	1.408	N.L.
H&C Lev	9.74	N.L.
Hedg Go	8.79	9.61
Hedge	8.18	N.L.
Heritge	2.93	3.21
Hi Man	19.35	20.16
ISI Goup:		
Gwth	4.47	4.89
Incom	4.00	4.37
Tus sh	12.69	1387
Tus un	3.42	—
Imp Cap	11.32	12.37
Imp Gth	8.98	9.81
IncF Am	1440	17in
ss	7.19	7.88
Industy	4.48	4.91
INTGN	10.67	1153
ICA	1485	16.23
Inv Guid	1015	N.L.
Inv Indic	635	—
Inves Bos	12.48	13.64
Investos Goup:		
IDS Gt	7.43	—
IDS ndl	6.92	7.52
Mutl	10.41	1131
Pog	5.56	6.04
Stock	21.53	23.41
Select	9.66	10.37
Va Py	9.27	10.07
Inv Resh	6.32	6.91
Istel	22.70	23.40
Jardine Fund:		
Asia	8.93	N.L.
JP GthF	1138	12.37
Janus F	1836	N.L.
J Hanck	904	9.83
Johnstn	28.34	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	6.65	7.39
Cus B1	19.24	20.13
Cus B2	20.57	2254
Cus B4	911	9.99
Cus K1	8.15	8.93
Cus K2	7.11	7.80
Cus S1	2357	25.80
Cus S2	1185	12.98
Cus S3	941	10.31
Cus S4	6.02	6.60
Pola	518	5.66
Knickb	688	7.54
Knick Gt	992	10.87
Lenox Fd	6.56	—
Lex Gth	10.61	11.60
Lex Rsh	1748	19.10
Libty Fd	655	7.16
Life Stk	724	7.91
Life Ins	10.14	11.09
Linc Nti	1079	11.79
Ling	279	—
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	39.87	N.L.
Capit	13.91	NL
Mut	1548	NL
Lod Abbett:		
Affiltd	711	7.69
A Bus	3.42	3.70
Bnd Db	11.10	1212
Luth Bo	1191	13.02
Luth Inc	999	10.92
Magna In	9.33	10.20
MagnaC	532	5.82
Manhtn	493	5.39
Mkt Gth	363	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Feed	875	9.59
Indep	8.46	9.27
Mass	12.47	1367
Mass Financl:		
MIT	1277	13.96
MIG	15.19	16.60
MID	14.70	1607
MFD	1507	16.47
MCD	1762	1926
Mates	3.26	10.74
Mathes	1520	N.L.
Mid AM	645	705
MONY F	1304	14.25
MIF Fd	8.19	8.85
MIF Gth	5.43	587
M Omahi	10.67	11.60
M OmaG	5.95	6.47
Mut Trst	8.03	N.L.
Mut Shrs	16.58	N.L.
NEA Mut	11.02	11.24
Nat Ind	12.10	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.31	11.27
Bond	5.16	5.64
Divid	4.16	4.54
Grwth	9.80	10.71
PF Stk	7.10	7.76
Incom	5.39	5.89
Stock	7.80	8.52
Nel Grth	11.31	12.29
Nel Side	17.70	19.24
Neuw Cet	6.92	N.L.
Neuw Fd	11.43	N.L.
New Wld	14.53	15.85
Newton	unavail	
Nich Strg	22.33	N.L.
Noreast	15.83	N.L.
Oceangr	unavail	
Omega	9.45	9.57
One WmS	18.43	N.L.
ONeill Fd	14.18	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	8.96	9.79
AIM	12.20	13.33
Time	10.58	11.56
OTC Sec	11.48	12.48
Param M	8.48	9.27
Paul Rvr	8.46	9.46
Penn Sq	7.53	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.67	N.L.
Phila	8.34	9.14
Pilgrim	11.15	12.19
Pine St	11.18	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.93	9.76
Fund	12.11	13.23
II	9.85	10.77
Plan Inv	11.96	13.07
Pilgrim	15.33	16.72
Price Funds:		
Grwth	31.98	N.L.
N Era	11.61	N.L.
N Horiz	41.11	N.L.
Pro Fund	11.24	N.L.
Pro Portf	unavail	
Provid	4.79	5.23
Prov Gth	9.23	10.09
Pru SIP	11.46	12.52
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.59	—
Equit	10.84	11.85
Georg	16.88	18.45
Grwth	12.53	13.69
Incom	8.44	9.22
Invest	10.89	11.90
Vista	12.07	13.19
Voyag	11.20	12.24
Revere	10.52	11.50
Rinfret	15.02	16.46
Sagitars	3.25	N.L.
Schustr	10.90	11.91
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.26	16.51
Speci	39.01	N.L.
Balan	17.80	N.L.
Com St	11.92	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equity	4.23	4.64
Invest	7.86	8.61
Ultra	10.31	11.33
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	10.03	10.96
Sel Opp	14.63	15.99
Sel Spl	15.66	17.11
Sent Gth	10.20	11.09
Sentry F	17.78	19.33
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.08	4.46
Entrp	6.90	7.54
Fed Fd	5.31	5.80
Harbr	8.52	9.31
Lega:	6.75	7.38
Pace	11.14	12.17
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	25.93	28.34
Incom	18.74	20.48
Invest	11.06	12.09
Sherm D	12.31	N.L.
Side Fd	9.04	9.91
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	10.07	11.01
Invest	12.57	13.74
Trust	9.53	10.42
Vent	11.69	12.78
SB Equty	12.46	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.78	N.L.
SoGen Int	13.83	14.48
Sw Invs	9.38	10.03
Swin Gt	8.68	9.38
Sover Inv	12.12	14.37
Spectra	7.65	8.38
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.79	6 33
Div Fd	5.86	6.40
Prog F	4.47	7.03
StFrm Gt	4.93	N.L.
S Frm In	10.09	N.L.
State St	53.33	53.71
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.13	N.L.
Asso F	1.31	N.L.
Fiduc	7.69	N.L.
Stein Roe Fnd:		
Balan	24.23	N.L.
Cap O	11.74	N.L.
Stock	17.51	17.54
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.41	8.11
Incom	9.35	10.25
Sumit	11.87	13.01
Tech	7.60	8.33
Sync Gth	9.05	9.89
TMR App	11.21	12.25
Teacher	11.18	11.41
Temp Gt	8.13	8.89
Towr Cap	6.34	6.93
Trns Cap	9.46	10.28
Trav Eq	11.75	12.88
Tudr Hed	15.41	—
TwnC Gt	4.42	4.84
TwnC Inc	4.25	4.66
USAA Gt	13.53	N.L.
US GovSe	10.42	10.88
Unif Mut	10.42	11.39
Unifund	11.15	12.19
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	15.89	17.37
Nat Inv	10.15	11.09
U Cap	13.54	14.80
Wntrh	15.17	16.58
United Funds:		
Accm	8.01	8.78
Bond	8.23	9.02
Con Gr	12.41	13.60
Con Inc	11.28	12.36
Incom	14.99	16.43
Scien	8.05	8.82
Vang	9.39	10.29
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.85	7.51
Incom	5.07	5.56
Lev Grt	10.07	—
Spl Sit	4.72	5.17
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	8.17	8.93
Bos Cm	8.48	9.27
Speci	9.76	10.67
Vandrbt	7.01	7.66
Vanguard	2.86	4.22
Vanlg TN	7.47	—
Var In P	4.46	4.85
Viking	7.36	N.L.
Wall S +G	9.64	10.54
Wash M	12.34	13.49
Weing Eq	14.63	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	26.92	29.42
Ivest	12.00	13.11
Morg	12.99	14.20
Techv	8.16	—
Trust	14.20	15.52
Wellsl	12.69	13.87
Wellfn	12.26

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¼	13⅞	HoustOil Mle	17	11	14¼	14⅜	14⅜+	1/8
54½	48⅝	Hubell A 1.04	1	18	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	3/8
40½	39	HudB OG .60	3	35	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	1/4
24⅝	12⅞	Huffman .20e	40	16	18½	16¼	16½+	3/8
14⅝	8	HuntHigh .66f	2	12	9	9	9+	1/4
20⅞	14⅛	Husky Oil .15	35	13	16	15⅝	15⅞+	3/8
87	70	Hycel Inc	184	21	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛+	1/2
14½	22½	Hys Fd 1.45f	9	8	27½	26½	27½+	3/8

I

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	16	ICB Corp .40	6	11	16½	16⅝	16½+	3/8
3½	15⅞	Igloo Corp	289	24	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+	3/8
5½	3½	Ill Wrld Enc	12		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
23¼	6	IMC Magnet	24	9	7	6⅞	6⅞—	1/4
8¼	5⅝	ImcoG .10e	12	5	6⅛	5¾	5¾—	1/8
		ImcOh rn.26e	1		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31½	29⅝	Imp Oil .40e	1774	35	43¼	40½	41⅛—	2⅛
5	6	Inarco Cp .12	2	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	1/4
8⅝	8½	Indian Hd wt	9		8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	1/8
31⅛	6	Inexco Oil	51	23	9¼	9	9⅛+	+1/8
8⅝	2⅞	Infilight Pict	29		4	3¾	3¾—	1/8
5	9	Instron Corp	1	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅝	3⅝	Instrum Sys	66	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
17⅝	3½	IntContrl .25r	43		4	3⅝	4	+ 1/4
7⅝	¾	Int Cont A wt	6		¾	¾	¾—	1/8
14⅝	9⅞	Int Foodsvc	54	16	13⅝	13¼	13¼+	1/2
5⅛	5	InFuneral Sv	35	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	1/8
13½	11⅛	IntGemInd .70	5	8	13⅝	13	13⅛—	1/8
7⅞	9¼	Int Prop .10	35	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	3/8
8½	5	Int Stretch	3	12	5½	5½	5½—	1/8
11¼	6½	Interphoto	1	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11½	15	Interspim	7	13	16⅝	16½	16½+	1/8
26⅝	5⅝	Invesim Fla	22	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
11½	31	InvDiv A 1.80	37	6	35	33⅝	35	+1⅛
5⅛	7¾	InvDivB .45	14	6	8⅛	8½	8½+	1/8
17⅝	13¾	InvRlTr 1.16e	7	23	16	15⅝	16	+ 1/4
11½	12¾	Iroquois Ind	26	16	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	3/8
2⅛	8⅛	Irvin Indust	2	19	10¾	10½	10¾+	1/4
4⅛	6	ISC Ind .20e	3	10	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
9½	7	Itel Corp	68		9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	1/8
19⅝	14⅝	ITI Corp	4	20	17⅛	15⅝	17⅛+	1/8

J - K

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5	Jachy .25e	11	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
9⅝	8⅝	Jacobs Eng	1	73	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
42⅝	12⅝	Jamesway .60f	66	16	17⅝	15½	17⅝+	2⅛
12½	9⅛	Jeannett .74f	35	50	10½	9⅝	10⅛+	3/8
27⅝	17⅝	Jervis Corp	30	27	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	1/4
6⅝	3⅝	Jetronic Ind	33	21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	1/8
26⅝	18⅝	Jewelcor	20	32	26½	26	26½+	1/8
16⅝	22⅝	John Pd .30e	1	4	46¼	46¼	46¼+	1/4
9⅝	8	Jupiter Ind	34	6	9⅝	9	9¼	
6⅝	5½	Kaiser In .17f	124	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	1/8
4⅝	4⅛	Kalvex .12f	44	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	1/8
3½	2⅝	Kane Mill wt			4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28½	28½	Kanebo .83	20	13	31¼	31	31¼+	1/4
26⅝	24⅝	Kauf Brd wt	34		25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	1/2
4⅝	3⅝	Kavanau	1		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	1/8
21⅝	21⅝	Kay Corp	8		10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	
21⅝	21⅝	Kay Corp	8		10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	
35⅝	27⅝	Kenton .08p	20		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	1/8
9⅝	9⅝	KenwinSh .32	11	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	1/4
		Ketchum .20b	6	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	1/8
25	25	Kewanee .90	36	12	38	37⅝	37⅝	
5	5	Key Co .25e	14	16	6⅛	6	6⅛+	1/2
13⅝	13⅝	Kilembe Cop	12		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—1-16	
10½	10½	Killeern Pr	40	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	1/4
11½	11⅛	Kin Ark Corp	14	74	11½	11⅝	11⅝+	1/8
10⅝	10⅝	King Radio	9	27	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝+	1/8
9	9	Kingsford .20	30	10	10	9⅝	9⅞+	1/4
10⅞	6	Kingstip .09e	10	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	1/8
20½	5	Kirby Ind .44	5	8	24⅝	23½	23⅝—	1/8
8⅝	8⅝	Kit Mfg	26	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	1/8
5⅛	5	KleerVu Ind	5		7⅝	7½	7½+	1/4
26½	26½	Kleinerts	3	19	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
9⅝	9⅝	Klikiok .50	4	10	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+	1/2
12	12	Knott Hot .60	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	1/4

L

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅞	LaBarge Inc	96	118	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	1/8
39	30	Lafay Radio	10	18	31	30½	30½—	3/8
3½	3	LAlgion Appl	4		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	13	Lake Shore	13	267	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
10⅛	6	LaMour .36	18	10	9½	10⅝	10⅝+	1/8
7	7	LaneWod .44f	6	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	LaPointe .20	12	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	1/8
17⅝	12⅝	LaTour Blck	1		21⅝	2	2	
27⅝	13	Landmrk Ld	3	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	10⅝	LarwnRl .78e	57		16⅝	15½	16⅝—	1/8
14⅝	12⅝	Larwin Rl wt	58		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	5	LCA Corp	14	24	38⅝	36⅝	38⅝+	1/8
9½	2	LCA Corp wt	15		11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	1/8
10	10	LeGran Cp	19	75	12½	12½	12½+	1/8
16⅝	16	Lee Ronl .20	29	20	18	18	18	— 1/2
8⅛	6	Leader Intl	197		12⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	1⅝
8½	4	Leader Hous	18		7½	6⅞	7	
4⅞	4	Leasco Cp wt	127		6⅝	5½	6⅝+	1/4
15	15	Leath Co .40	37	9	16	15	16	+1
13½	7	Lee Enf .36e	3	17	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	1/8
7⅝	7⅝	Lee Natl	2		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	1/8
6⅝	4	Lehigh Press	25		7⅛	7	7 —	1/2
18⅝	5	Leigh Prd .3	5	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	1/8
12⅝	8	Leisure Tec	33	10	14¼	12⅝	14¼+	1⅝
37½	8	LernerStr .80	12	10	44¼	43⅝	43⅝—	3/8
23⅝	4	Lerner St wt	9		29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
10⅝	6	LesLFay .32b	23	12	16	16	16	+ 1/4
3⅛	2	Liberty Leas	4		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3	LillyLynn A	17	14	5⅝	5	5	
3⅝	3⅝	Lincoln Am	12		4	3⅝	4	+ 1/8
2	1	Lodge& Shp	23		2⅛	2	2⅛	
13½	13½	Lochinvr .32e	1	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	1/4
19½	10	WocwsThe wt	108		17⅝	17½	17½+	1/8
3	3	Logistic Ind	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	1/8
9⅝	8	LnGenSvc .60	31	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	1/4
3	3	LSB Ind .45f	13	11	4½	4½	4½+	1/8
3⅝	3	LTV Corp wt	40		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	1/8
7⅛	7	Luby Corp	1	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	1/8
8	8	Lundy Elec	3	17	9	9	9	
19⅝	19⅝	Lynch Corp	5		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	

M

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4	Macro Chem	19		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	1/8
1⅝	1⅝	Mallory Ran	37		1⅝	1½	1½—	1/8
5⅝	3	MamMart .22	268	8	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝+	3/8
4	4	Magnt Data	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	1	Mangel Strs	1	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11	2	Manpood .60			13½	13¼	13¼—	1/8
9	5	Mansf TR .50	53	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	1/8
7⅝	4	Marinduqe	4	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
9⅝	7	Mark Controls	98	7	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝+	3/8
4⅛	20	Marlene Ind	14	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	1/8
7½	7	Marshall Fds	34	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	1/8
5⅛	4	Marshal Ind	6		7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	3	Masland .40	3	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	1/8
16	10	Masonell .16a	x81	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	7⅛
6	4	Masters Inc	10	7	6⅛	6	6 —	1/8
8	4	MaterRe .07e	2	41	11½	11½	11½—	1/4
19⅝	4	Mstl Bro .20	9	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	1/4
5½	2	McCrory wt	8		5½	5⅛	5½—	1/8
6	6	McCror wt n	20		6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	6	McCull 1.60f	165	16	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	1/8
38	35	McDonph .60	25	8	36	35⅝	35⅝	
19⅝	14	McKeeR .60a	16	10	16⅛	16½	16½	
6⅝	4	McKron Con	39	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	1/8
14⅝	8	Means&Co 1	1	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
17⅝	8	Medalist .39e	5	12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	1/8
5	5	Medco Jwlry	2	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	1/8
14⅛	4	Medenco .02e	44	20	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	1/8
27⅝	8	MediaGen .52	42	14	30⅝	29⅛	30⅝+4	
6⅛	4	Mego Intl Inc	17	15	7½	6⅞	7⅛+	1/8
15⅝	6	MEM Co .60	76	8	17½	16⅞	17⅛+	3/8
6⅝	4	Menasco .75f	25	13	16⅝	16	16½—	1/8
4½	4	Meridian In	14		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	3/8
12⅝	8	MerleNo .20a	1	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	6	Mefrocre En	4	12	9½	9½	9½—	1/8
9	7	Metrop Greet	2	25	10	10	10 —	1/8
7⅛	4	Mich Ch .21	8	16	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	3/8
3⅝	3	Mich Genl	47	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	1/4
9	9	Microwave	9	21	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	1/8
48⅝	16	Midld Co .30b	12	11	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	3/8

N

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	Napco Ind	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅝	5¼	Narda Micro	1	22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Alfalfa	10	52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	1/8
4½	2⅝	Nat Bellas H	28	35	2½	2½	2½	
19⅝	10⅝	Nat Gen wt	178		17¼	14⅝	17¼+	1/4
8⅝	5⅝	Nat Gen wt n	178		6⅝	6½	6⅝+	1/8
7⅝	3⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	20	23	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	1/8
3⅝	1⅝	Nat Ind wt	38		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	1/8
23⅝	19⅝	N Kinney Cp	107	20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+2	
30	24⅛	Nat Med Ent	51	22	25⅛	25	25 —	1/8
33⅝	18	Nat Paragon	26	21	22⅝	22½	22½	
7⅝	4½	Nat Rity .10p	9		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	1/8
37⅝	29⅝	N Semicondt	29	33	34⅛	34	34 +	1/4
9½	7	Nat Spinng	2	13	8½	8⅝	8½+	1/4
22	2⅝	Nat Systems	45		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	Nationwh .18	4	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	
22⅝	10⅝	NeedhPk .22e	10	5	11	10⅝	11	+ 1/8
16⅝	10⅝	Neiman .20	9	11	11	10⅝	11	+ 1/8
20	6½	NellDon 1.21f	6	9	6⅝	6½	6½	
5⅝	4⅝	Nednex In .05	12	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4	2⅝	Nestle LeM	6		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
50⅝	25	N Eng Nuclr	8	42	46⅝	46	46 +	1/8
10⅝	6½	N Hamp Ball	4	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	1/8
2⅝	1½	Newidria Mn	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	NMexAr .24b	3	139	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	1/2
4⅝	2⅝	New Pk Resc	12	19	2½	2½	2½—	1/8
70⅝	16⅝	Nw Proc .48e	214	20	29⅝	19⅝	20⅝+1⅝	
22½	16⅝	NY Times .60	58	19	16⅝	16	16 —	7/8
8⅝	6½	NiagFSvc .20	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	1/8
20⅝	16⅝	NJIB Pr 1.17e	42		20⅝	20	20 —	1/4
2⅝	1⅝	NAS Indust	2		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	1/8
17⅝	9⅝	Noel Indust	34	9	10½	10⅝	10⅝+	1/2
32⅝	26⅝	Nort So Ry	5	44	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	1⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Norlek Inc	9		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	1/8
7⅝	7⅝	NoAmDev wt	6		8⅛	8	8⅛+	1/2
4⅝	4⅝	NoAmMtg wt	10		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	1/2
11½	8⅝	Nor Am Roy	5	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	1/8
6⅝	5	7-16 Nor Cdn Oils	46	20	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—5-16	
25⅝	14	NNG Mob wt	23		25⅝	25½	25⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Novo Corp n	4	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23⅝	13⅝	Nuclear Data	7		14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	1/8
25⅝	14⅝	NumecOil Gs	46	44	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	4⅝

O

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	6⅝	OEA Inc	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	1/8
37½	25⅝	Offshore Co	29	16	31	30⅝	30⅞+	1⅝
19½	13⅝	OhioSealy .16	11	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	1/8
42	17⅝	OKC Corp .90	71	16	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝—	1/8
10⅝	4⅛	Old Town	45		5⅛	4½	5⅛+	3/8
10⅝	4⅝	Olla Ind	9	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	1/2
4½	1⅝	OmegLTV wt	2		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42⅝	32⅝	Onan Cp .10e	27	22	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝+	3/8
84½	52½	OCIdep 3.22e	x100	13	59	59	59	
13⅝	5⅝	Originala .30	222	10	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛+	1/8
42⅝	29⅝	Oriole Home	4	15	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	1/2
5⅝	2⅛	Ormand Ind	4	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	1/8
13⅛	7	OSullivn .50	2	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	1/8
30⅝	19⅝	Outdr Sprt In	16	21	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	1/8
27	16½	OverhdDr .31	31	16	20	19⅝	19⅝+	3/8
27⅝	16⅛	Over Ship Gr	331	13	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝+	1/8
3⅛	1⅛	Oxford Elec	13		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16½	9⅝	OxfrdFst .34f	8	17	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	1/8
12⅛	5⅝	Ozark Airlin	76	14	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝+	1/8

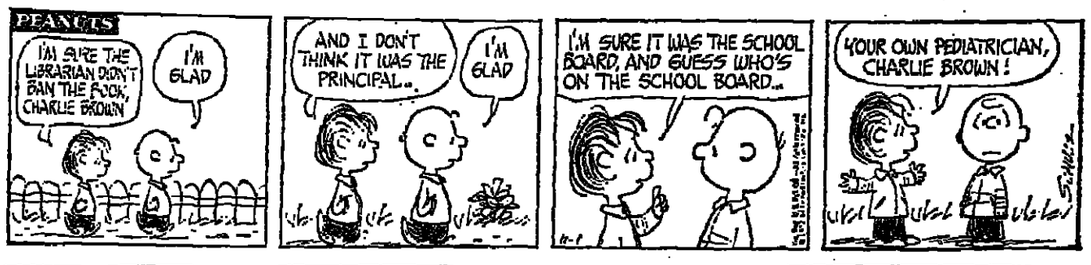
P

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14	8⅝	P&A Ind 1e	5	8	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	1/8
4½	2	P&F Indust	8	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	1/8
4½	2⅝	Pac Cst Prop	6		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23	20⅝	PGE 6pf 1.30	7		20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
21⅛	18	PGE pf 1.37	4		18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18½	16⅝	PGE 5pf 1.25	11		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	1/2
18½	16½	PG Rd pf1.25	42		17	16⅝	16⅞	—1/8
18⅝	16½	PG rdpfA1.25	6		17⅛	17	17 —	1/8
18	16⅛	PG 4.80pf1.20	1		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	14⅝	PG 4.50pf1.12	2		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
16⅛	14⅛	PG 4.36pf1.09	3		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	1/8
32⅛	29½	PG 9.28pf2.32	3		30½	30½	30½—	1/8
29⅛	26⅛	PG 8.16pf2.04	11		27½	27⅛	27⅝	
31⅝	28⅝	PGE 9pf 2.25	1		30	30	30	—1/8
12⅝	8⅛	PacRock .28	7	13	8½	8⅝	8⅝—	1/8
64⅝	58	Pac Lt pf4.50	z100		60⅝	60⅝	60⅝+	3/8
16⅝	14⅝	P NWTel 1.04	12	11	15⅛	15	15⅛	
46½	26	Pac Plantron	9	23	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	1/2
20	24⅛	PacSavLn .26	9	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	1/8
21⅝	19½	PanAlr wt	12		12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	3/8
24	12	Pall Corp A	7	42	13½	13½	13½	
13⅝	8⅛	Palom F .05e	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	1/8
17⅝	14½	Palom 1 1.50e	76	9	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	3/8
2⅛	1½	PalomrMl wt	14		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	1/8
10½	6½	ParaPkg .10e	1	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	1/8
13⅝	5⅛	ParkEle .41f	20	11	6	5⅛	5⅞+	1/8
6	4⅝	Parklan Hos	8	68	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	1/8
20½	12⅛	Parkwy Dist	4	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	3/8
27½	16	Parsons RM	14	20	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
11⅝	5½	Pat Fash .24	4	8	6⅝	6½	6½—	1/8
23⅝	13⅝	Patagonia Cp	7	15	22½	22⅛	22½	
10⅝	5⅛	Pato CG .30e	5	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	1/8
24⅛	14⅛	Peel Elder	6	21	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	1/4
7⅛	4	Pemcor Inc	1		4½	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Penfron Ind	1	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	1/8
32½	27	Pep Boys 1	19	9	28½	27⅝	28⅛+	1/8
19⅛	10⅝	Pepcomln .40	16	10	12	11⅞	11⅞—	1/8
6⅛	3⅝	Perini Corp	4		4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	1/8
20⅝	8	Permmer	119	19	8½	7⅞	7⅞—	3/8
12⅝	7⅝	Perlec Corp	7	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	1/8
6⅝	3½	PhilLDis .54r	37	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	1/8
6⅝	3	Phoenix Stl	14		4	3⅝	3⅝—	1/8
21⅝	8⅛	Pic n Pay Str	5	18	9	9	9	
14⅝	7½	Pied Ind .24	26	7	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	1/4
30½	21⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	35	38	26⅝	25⅛	26⅝+1⅛	
13½	7⅝	Pioneer Plas	8	20	9⅛	9	9	
8½	4	Pioneer Sys	4		4½	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅝	18⅛	PitDesMoin 1	2	11	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
50½	36⅝	Pittway .60b	17	23	47½	47	47½	
46½	26	Placr Dv 1.20	1	26	40	40	40 —1	
17⅝	9⅛	Plant Ind	6	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	1/8
5⅝	2⅛	Plaza Group	10		3½	3	3 —	1/8
12⅝	7½	Ply Gem .20f	4	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	1/8
27⅝	22½	PNB M 2.07e	15		24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	1/4
7½	3⅛	PNB MRI wt	71		5	4⅞	5 +	1/4
9½	4	Pneumo Dy	6	13	4½	4⅛	4½	
13⅝	4⅝	Poloron .62f	14	23	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	3/8
21⅝	12⅛	Polych .95f	25	11	13⅝	13	13 —	1/4
48⅛	44⅝	Pondrosa Sy	109	54	56	53⅝	55⅝+7	
21⅛	6⅝	Potter Inst	38		8½	7⅝	8⅛+	3/4
15⅝	10½	Prairie Oil	7	46	12½	12⅝	12⅝+	1/8
21	15⅝	Pratt Lamb 1	19	9	16½	15⅝	15⅝—	3/4
5½	3⅝	Pratt Rd .20	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	8	Prel Corp	15	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	1/4
49½	31⅝	PrentHall .80	77	20	33⅝	33	33 —	3/8
13⅝	10⅝	PresRit B .80	16	68	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	1/8
27⅝	12⅝	Presley Dev	11	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	1/8
11⅝	7⅝	Preston .28e	2	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	1/4
7⅛	4⅝	Price Capital	5		5	4⅝	5	

R

1972 High	1972 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	13

PEANUTS



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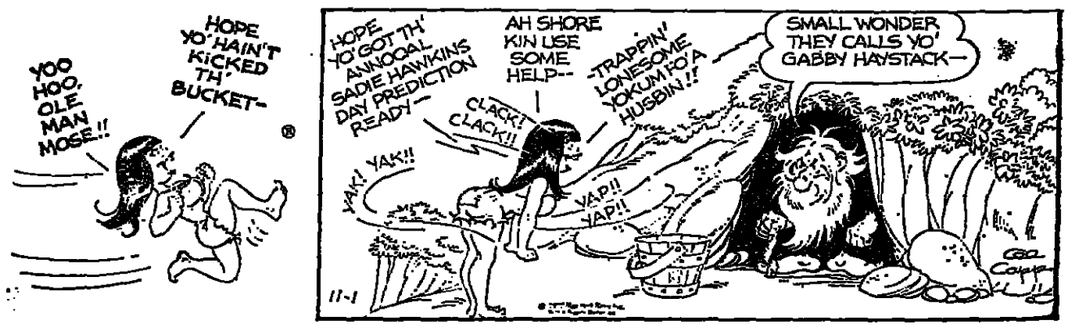
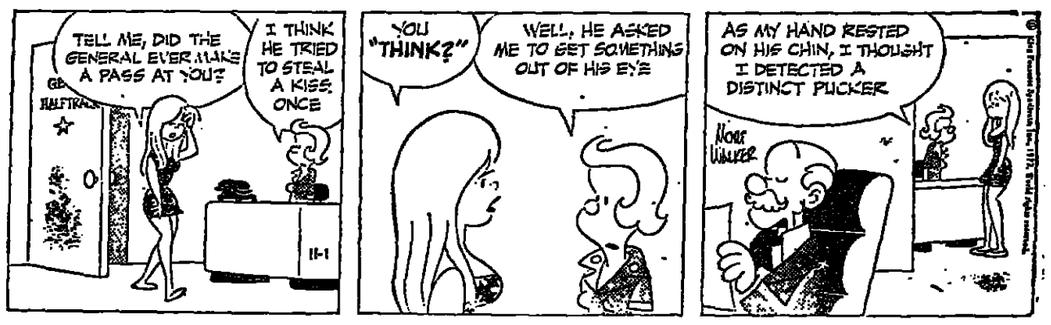
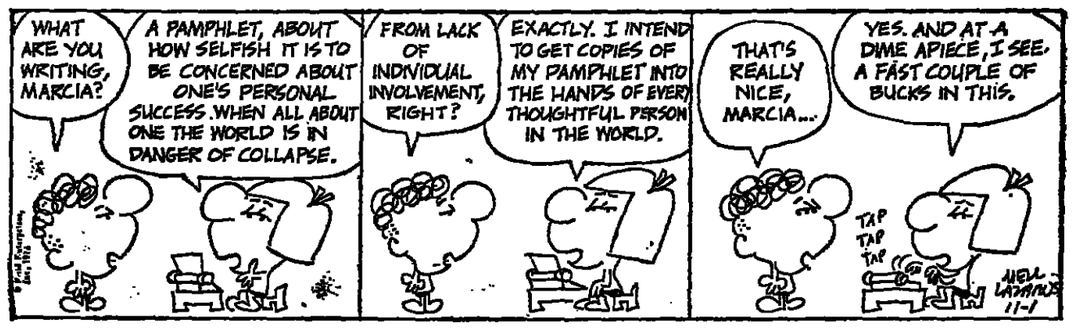
LI'L ABNER



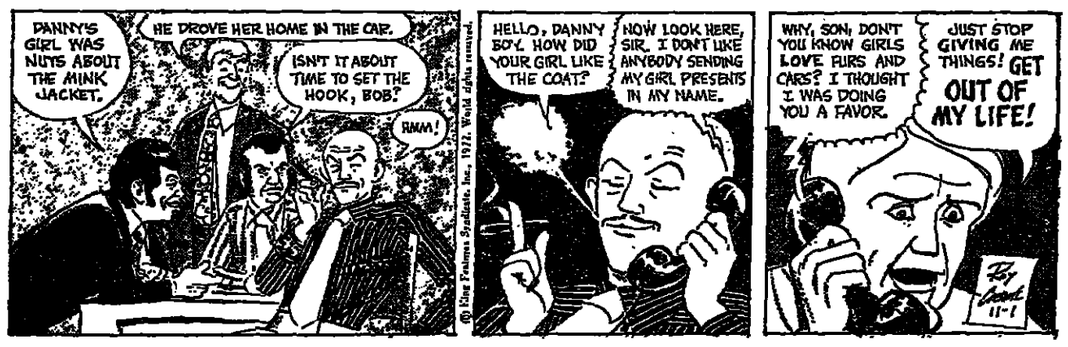
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bidding on the diagramed deal illustrates a recent improvement in the Precision system. In the original version, a one no-trump response to one club showed 8 to 10 points. Now *it shows 8 to 13, and the range* is defined more closely on the next round.

North's two-club rebid was Stayman, *and two spades showed* 8 to 10 points and a spade suit. With 11 to 13 points, South would have rebid two no-trump and North would have used a second Stayman with three clubs.

Against four spades, West made the obvious lead of the club queen. The declarer won with the king, drew trumps in three rounds, and made the winning guess in diamonds by leading low from dummy and playing the eight from his hand.

There was a rather subtle reason for playing East for the diamond jack. The opening lead suggested that West held club length, and West had produced three trumps to East's two; so East was likely to be longer in diamonds than West, and therefore to have the crucial jack.

When the diamond eight won, the diamond queen was continued and East took the ace. He *returned a club,* and *after* taking the club ace and the diamond king, South exited with a club. West was left with a lead he did not want in this position:

NORTH
♠ 9
♡ Q 9 2
♢ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ J 7 5
♢ —
♣ J

EAST
♠ —
♡ A 10 4
♢ J
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ K 8 6
♢ —
♣ —

A club lead would have given a ruff and discard, so West was *forced to break the heart suit.* He made the routine lead of the *five,* and South had no trouble. He played low from dummy and captured East's ten with the king. Then a heart to the nine brought home the game.

NORTH (D)
♠ K Q 9 5
♡ Q 9 2
♢ K 10 4
♣ A K 6

WEST
♠ J 7 6
♡ J 7 5
♢ 6 5 2
♣ Q J 10 8

EAST
♠ 4 2
♡ A 10 4 3
♢ A J 7 3
♣ 7 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10 8 3
♡ K 8 6
♢ Q 9 8
♣ 9 5 4

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

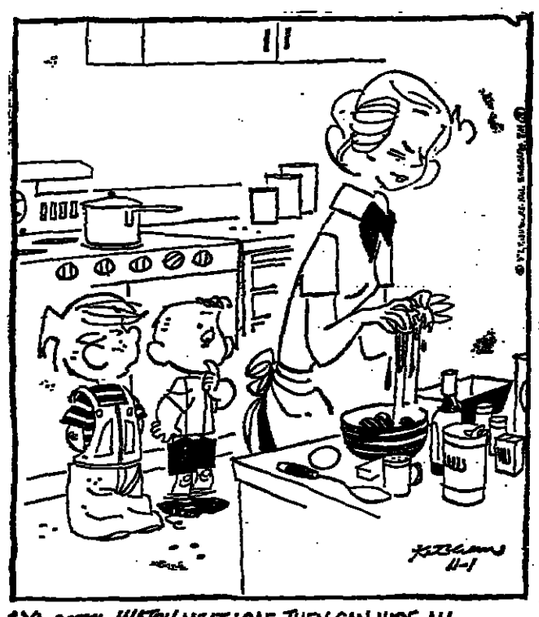
North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
2 ♣	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

U	P	S	T	A	R	T	■	B	E	S	S	■	■	■
M	A	R	I	N	E	R	■	E	C	H	O	E	D	■
P	R	E	C	E	D	E	■	A	L	A	S	K	A	■
I	R	V	■	N	O	S	E	G	A	Y	■	A	N	I
R	O	O	S	T	■	B	A	L	T	■	A	C	C	T
E	T	N	A	■	C	I	T	E	■	A	R	M	E	S
■	■	R	I	C	H	E	S	■	I	N	A	W	A	Y
■	S	U	L	L	E	N	■	I	V	E	G	O	T	■
G	E	T	O	U	T	■	U	N	A	W	E	D	■	■
I	R	E	N	E	■	A	R	Y	N	■	T	E	M	A
S	I	L	O	■	J	U	G	E	■	C	O	D	E	S
T	O	P	■	C	A	T	E	R	T	O	■	I	L	E
■	U	P	T	O	W	O	■	T	A	K	E	S	O	N
■	S	A	C	R	E	D	■	E	X	E	M	P	T	S
■	■	■	U	R	S	A	■	D	I	S	P	U	T	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YA GOTTA *WATCH* MEAT LOAF. THEY CAN HIDE ALL KINDS OF STUFF IN IT."

JUMBLE — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

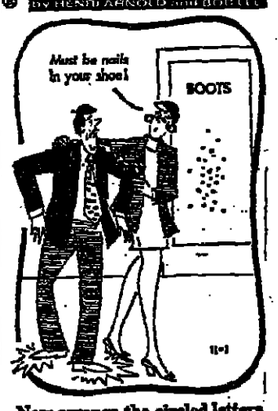
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NITHK

POAYS

ABLEED

DEFILD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: " ○○○○○○○○○ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CUBIT FOCUS POLITE BEAVER

Answer: *There may be objections involved in the use of these words!*—"RUTS"

BOOKS

MEANY: The Unchallenged Strongman of American Labo

By Joseph C. Goulden. Atheneum. 504 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

IN a period when most public leaders are soggy concoctions of mush and cardboard, George Meany has the solidity (and sensitivity) of a bulldozer. Untroubled by self-doubt, constantly reinvigorated by the intensity of his hatreds, the 78-year-old president of the AFL-CIO exercises total rule over organized labor with no more solid power base than his imperious cigar. He tells off Presidents of the United States, treats congressmen and cabinet officers as dimwitted errand boys and generally vents his scorn or enthusiasm with the same bumptious exuberance he once employed in wielding a Stillson wrench as a union plumber in the Bronx.

This Proteus of the proletariat stomps out of the pages of Joseph C. Goulden's fascinating book in all his mind-boggling perversity. If anything, Meany emerges bigger than life, a descriptive intended to cover not his paunch but the extraordinary dimensions of both his admirable qualities and the Achilles heel of willfulness that, under the best of circumstances, stretches up to Meany's knee and, right at the moment, up to his neck.

The rich detail Goulden provides on Meany's epic battles with such tough customers as John L. Lewis, Walter Reuther and James R. Hoffa helps explain how Meany has established himself as Mr. Labor—a record of absolute dominance in glittering contrast to that of his milk-toast predecessor in the old American Federation of Labor, William Green, who used to grovel before the potentates in command of the big international unions. Yet, even from Goulden's sympathetic, often adoring account, it is easy to understand why Meany is currently making such a shambles of his proudest achievement, the gigantic centralized machine for lobbying and political action into which he has reshaped the merged labor federation.

Just a few months ago Meany —and almost everybody else—was firmly convinced that 1972 would see him steering that machine into a fateful battle to oust President Nixon as totally subservient to big business, a "Robin Hood in reverse who robbed from the poor to give to the rich." Instead, the Meany-built machine has been put in dead storage for this presidential race, its engine spiked by Meany's own phobic distrust for all the new elements of youth and change so prominent in the Democratic nomination of Sen. George McGovern.

That quixotic switch in signals —one that Goulden obviously could not foresee, though he was manifestly aware of Meany's discontent with all the prospective challengers on the Democratic side—keeps driving the crotchety union chief to increasingly waspish attacks on McGovern and almost complete silence on the President.

For the first time since Meany scored a monumental personal triumph in 1955 by ending two decades of warfare between the AFL and CIO, unions are running their own political action drives, free from the Meany yoke. That heady experience almost surely will wind up in a resolve to go it alone in future campaigns a thus deprive the parent feder tion of its main reason for bei The great unifier may wind in labor history as the great d integrator.

It is the misfortune of Go den's excellent book that wl will probably prove the det minative chapter in the Mee career was just starting to 1 fold when the presses closed his biography. But that exig cy of deadline does not det from the enchanting worth his story, made immeasura more rewarding by the assist got from Meany himself in ho of tape-recorded interviews. M ny has a fabulous memory a though he tends to give him something better than a shake in recalling how right always was and how wrong ev one else, his recollections are valuable additions to pu knowledge about the inside American labor in the last h century.

Goulden has done a spark job of knowing what to keep what to leave out in trac through the endless comoke of jurisdictional skirmishes minor personal feuds. And he not let himself become tot Meany's captive in accepting version of history though i plain that the AFL-CIO pr dent's brand of repulso-char most engaging quality when wants it to be, does have its fect.

The author of "The Super L yers" puts his own investiga talents to particularly effec use in appraising the end res of Meany's unrelenting a Communism, so compulsive it has put him well to the r of the American Legion in port for the Vietnam war every other aspect of dei policy. Goulden makes evi the thinness of Meany's de that the AFL-CIO took mo from the Central Intellig Agency. More devastating n he shows how often the effec Meany efforts to promote trade unions" in Latin Ame was to bring down democratic elected governments and rep them with military juntas of kind Meany abhors.

In most other endeavors, h ever, the Meany record ema more glowingly. And it sho He made the AFL-CIO the r dependable pusher for progres legislation on Capitol Hill.

"Ideology is baloney" was ways Meany's creed. His grea accomplishment, he told G den, has been the organiza man's feat of "keeping the t together." But, even if that to ous accomplishment were not jeopardized by the fragmen tion on the political front, u is empty without larger purp A more adequate sense of mis for labor will have to emerge of new leadership, attuned to new forces in an economy d nated by change. It is a mea of labor's present stagnation so little potentiality for s leadership exists in the Gol Age club over which Me presides.

A.H. Raskin is assistant editorial page editor of The York Times and longtime repo of labor affairs.

CROSSWORD

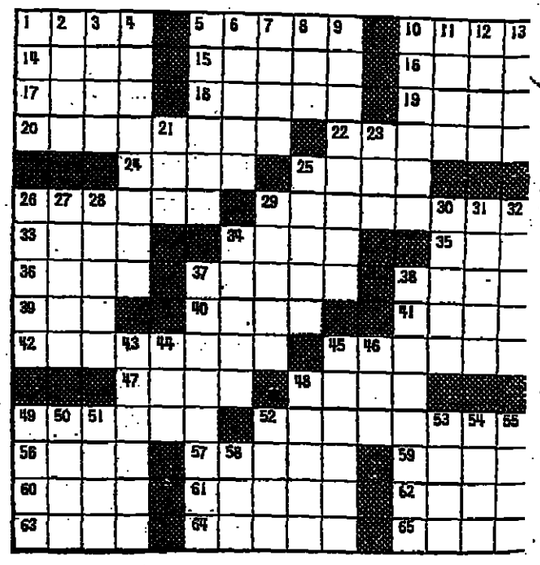
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Fade
5 Aspect
10 Facetious one
14 Roman field
15 Friend, in Toledo
16 Encompassed by
17 Calif. city
18 Cathedral aide
19 —— fide
20 Striking
22 Like some guitars
24 College course: Abbr.
25 Mortgage
26 Stadium figure
29 River ducks
33 Every: Ger.
34 Swiss painter
35 Such, in prescriptions
36 Birch or spruce drink
37 Marshes
38 Casino game
39 Chinese sand mist
40 Impel
41 Auto pioneer
42 Unorganized
45 Rustling sound
47 Offends
48 Suffix with gyro or hemo
49 Charm
52 Prepare eggs for salads
56 Portion
57 Roman official
59 Up to
60 Arabian gulf
61 Strays
62 Awning
63 Wife of Zeus
64 Fruit holders
65 Shouting sounds

DOWN

1 Lillian of Henry St.
2 Stravinsky
3 Mate for a swan
4 Line of three feet
5 Commercial agent
6 With full force
7 Military leader: Abbr.
8 Type of maniac
9 Annuity schemes
10 Summer quarters
11 King of Judah
12 Carrousel bonus
13 June anniversar
21 Tennis score
23 Kind of cell
25 Feudal lord
26 Fictional Friday slugabed
27 Upstate N. Y. city
28 Acid used in soap
29 Beach: Fr.
30 Balbo
31 Enriches
32 Wet going underfoot
34 Composer Weil et al.
37 Billets
38 Post-hiking tre
43 Western capita
44 Coin of Norway
45 Accent
46 Bankroll
48 Western capita
49 Wife of Esau
50 Fashion
51 Addict
52 Busy place
53 Theater award
54 In a poor way
55 Tennis replays
58 Halftone featur



هكذا من الأصل

Morton Stars in NFL Game

owboys Topple Lions, 28-24

LAS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Dal- defending National Foot- ague champion, struggling race to this season's Super ode the passing arm of back Craig Morton to a ictory over the Detroit onight.

n, who took over in the on season when Roger h was injured, threw ouchdown passes and set urth.

n threw a 38-yard touch- ass to Billy Parks and a 33-yard touchdown pass to Calvin Hill on Dallas's first two possessions.

He also threw a short screen pass to Mike Montgomery for 27 yards to set up a one-yard plunge by Montgomery for a second-period touchdown and passed 15 yards to Montgomery, a second-string running back, for a score in the fourth quarter.

Behind Redskins

The victory kept the Cowboys within one game of Washington in the NFC East with a 5-2 record while the loss dropped Detroit into a tie with Green Bay at 4-3 for the lead in the NFC Central.

"This was the best offensive game we've had. . . Morton handled the team real well," the Dallas coach, Tom Landry, said. "This is really the second good game we've played all season. The first good game was against Baltimore."

Dallas built up a 21-14 halftime lead as the Lions scored on a two-yard run by quarterback Greg Landry, who also threw running back Altie Taylor a short pass that turned into a 40-yard touchdown play.

Both defenses stiffened in the second half as Detroit tallied on a 17-yard field goal by Errol Mann and Morton threw his third touchdown pass to Montgomery.

On-Side Kick Fails

Landry narrowed the gap when he threw a 21-yard scoring pass to Larry Walton with 1:36 left, but an attempted on-side kick was unsuccessful and the Cowboys ran out the clock.

Dallas appeared on the verge of routing the Lions with the two quick first-quarter touchdowns before an unusual play put Detroit in scoring position. A Cowboy offensive tackle, Ralph Neely, accidentally kicked the ball out of Hill's hand on a run up the middle and line-backer Mike Lucci recovered for the Lions. Landry scored from the two-yard line six plays later.

With Detroit trailing 21-7, Landry took the Lions on a 69-yard drive late in the first half. Earl McCullouch hit tight end Charlie Sanders on a 23-yard pass off a reverse that carried to the Dallas 40. Landry then threw to Taylor over the middle and Taylor ran past three tacklers to score.

Fine Ruled Unfair

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI). —A government hearing examiner ruled today that the National Football League was guilty of an unfair labor practice in automatically fining players $200 for coming off the bench to participate in fights on the field.

However, Melvin J. Welles, an examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, refused to uphold a claim by the Pro Players Association that the club owners had refused to bargain in good faith over installation of artificial turf.

Both findings are subject to approval by the full board.

urgensen Out for Season fter Surgery on His Heel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—Sonny Jurgensen, the 38- old quarterback of the Washington Redskins and the lead- asser in the history of the National Football League, under- successful surgery yesterday to repair a ruptured Achilles on heel cord.

The Redskins' team physician, Dr. P.M. Palumbo jr., said ensen's left foot would remain in a cast for 10 to 12 weeks, nating him from further competition in 1972. However, he optimistic about Jurgensen's future.

urgensen was injured in the first period of Sunday's game st the New York Giants in Yankee Stadium. He had just n his first pass, a 13-yard completion to Roy Jefferson, he hobbled to the sidelines. Nobody had touched him.

urgensen missed the first eight games of 1971 after break- bone in his left shoulder in an exhibition game.

r. Palumbo, attempting to explain how Jurgensen could such a serious injury without being hit, said the Achilles n can, in most cases, withstand the pressure of a weight 300 pounds greater than the man himself. But, in Jur- n's case, it did not.

This type of injury is frequent in this age group," Dr. bo said. "Force is not required to produce an injury such s. You push off, flip and the tendon ruptures. The fault is due to the intrinsic condition of tendons rather force exerted."

r. Robert Kerlan of Los Angeles, who has treated many le athletes, said an Achilles tendon injury should not be *ered an automatic conclusion to an athlete's career.* t's not like a ligament or joint injury," Dr. Kerlan said. ust a matter of getting it reconnected. I expect athletes over without limitation, and a vast majority do."

United Press International.

KICK SAVE—Goalie Dunc Wilson of the NHL Vancouver Canucks stops a shot.

An 'Average Back' No Longer

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Slowly, three blue jerseys arose, revealing Larry Brown stretched out, his face mask in the grass, as if he had been squashed.

When the National Football League's leading running back continued to lie there, a small cheer began to circulate at Yankee Stadium from the wishful thinkers, who knew that if Larry Brown were out of the game, the New York Giants might win. But suddenly, he hopped to his feet and the wishful thinkers were stilled, as if a waterfall had been turned off.

"I wasn't hurt, I was resting," he would say later. "But when that cheer started, that's when I got up."

He got up and he kept running. He rushed for 191 yards in 29 carries. He caught two passes for 42 yards. He scored two touchdowns.

Mostly because of him, the Washington Redskins won, 23-16, Sunday to remain in first place in the National Conference East and spoil the taste of the drinks at Yankee Stadium for those among the 62,878 spectators who had begun celebrating the Giants' return to glory with cocktails in the parking lots before noon.

Even a Turkey

One gathering even had a buffet table, with a whole roasted turkey perched there for carving, and a man playing, "On Brave Old Army Team" on an accordion. It was as if the clocks had been turned back a decade, instead of an hour, and the Giants, with Gifford and Huff, Tittle and Robustelli, Shofner and Patton, were about to go against the Cleveland Browns, with Jimmy Brown at fullback.

The difference is that those Giants stopped Jimmy Brown. Nobody stopped the new Brown, light-footed Larry.

Nobody else has stopped him, either. He's not too big, but he's sturdy, with 195 pounds on a 5-foot, 11-inch chassis. He has galloped for 1,130 yards—841 as a runner, 289 as a pass-receiver. That's a great year for most players, but this season is only half over. He's a workhorse, and when the Redskin offensive unit went onto the field for their first series of plays, some ran and others trotted. But he walked, conserving his energy. He would need every spurt of adrenalin.

"I'm tired," he would acknowledge later, "but the more I carry, the better I get."

Near the end of the game, his jersey was as dirty as those of the linemen. Lime streaked his arms and hands. And when he approached the Redskin dressing room in the Yankee Stadium catacombs, he wobbled more than walked, taking deep breaths, his eyes betraying weariness. Inside, he disappeared for more than half an hour before emerging for the notebooks and tape recorders.

Some Sarcasm

In recent weeks, he has described himself as an "average back," but apparently he was saying it with sarcasm.

"I've been an average back for so long, I'm tired of it," he was saying now at his locker. "I'm working to be on top. Everybody's got a big-back theory, but size has nothing to do with it. It's heart and determination. I learned that long ago. I learned to run when I was small, I learned to run in the ghetto."

He grew up in Pittsburgh, in "The Hill" neighborhood where he played at Schenley High School before going to Kansas State.

"As a kid, we used to play tackle on concrete," he said. "And in high school, we played on oiled fields, to keep the dust down."

He was the Redskins' eighth-round draft choice in 1969, when the late Vince Lombardi noticed that he was slow at the snap.

"Nobody else would've realized that I had a hearing problem," he said. "I told him I didn't need a hearing aid, but the next day it was in my locker. It's in my helmet. With it, I hear the signals when I should, not a second late. Coach Lombardi taught me that winning is the only thing. George Allen is a great coach, too, but he's defense-oriented. Coach Lombardi molded me into what I am."

Freshmen in Football: Not Yet a Revolution

By Paul Attner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP). —The prophecy by Woody Hayes, Ohio State's coach, that the use of freshmen this fall might revolutionize college football has not been fulfilled. But the freshmen have shaken a few myths —as well as the opinions of some coaches.

Before the rule allowing freshmen to participate on the varsity level was approved by the NCAA, Oklahoma's Chuck Fairbanks, for one, feared for their physical welfare and academic well-being.

Two months into the season, Fairbanks is playing seven freshmen, two of whom are "alternating starters." He admits to being very surprised at how well these youngsters are doing.

Fairbanks, like Texas's Darrell Royal and Nebraska's Bob Devaney, still has reservations about the rule. But the entry of freshmen into established programs at Oklahoma, Notre Dame and Alabama has all but destroyed the long-held belief that in today's *sophisticated* college game, freshmen would be too inexperienced and underdeveloped.

Better Coaching

Overlooked in this assumption was the fact that today's college freshmen have generally received better high school coaching than their predecessors did. "They are much smarter and also more physically mature than we were when we entered college," said Pittsburgh coach Carl DePasqua.

Or, as Royal put it, "if a dog's going to bite you, he'll bite you when he's a pup."

If their skills have not been uniformly startling, the number of freshmen to infiltrate varsities this year has been.

A survey of more than 110 major colleges found that more than 450 freshmen are scheduled to suit up this weekend for varsity play. More than 90 were considered starters.

These players have not been just the specialists many predicted they would be—placekickers, punt and kickoff returners and wide receivers. Instead they have emerged as starting halfbacks, quarterbacks, defensive tackles and guards.

"The performance by these freshmen and the positions at which they are playing have surpassed our fondest dreams," said commissioner Bob James of the Atlantic Coast Conference, a sponsor of the freshmen-eligible resolution.

"We felt in the long run that the freshmen would aid us considerably in reducing the overall numbers needed to play the game. By the way both the varsity and junior varsity programs have gone this year, we can see this happening already."

Coaches believe it will take at least a year to discover the effect varsity football has had on the academic life of these freshmen. But the consensus is that the players are, for the most part, mature and poised for 18-year-olds, well able to cope with the increased demands.

Notre Dame's Ara Parseghian marvels at the poise of his 265-pound starting defensive tackle, Steve Niehaus, the team's leading tackler before a knee injury knocked him out for the rest of the season.

"The way he performed in his first game as a 17-year-old in front of thousands of people was something," Parseghian said. "He even knew how to handle a double team."

15 on Iowa Team

Some teams use only a few freshmen, some many.

Iowa used 15 freshmen two weeks ago against Purdue, including five at one time on offense. "That's how we got so many good kids here," said coach Frank Lauterbur. "We told them they would play right away."

Oregon has had as many as eight freshmen on its two-deep starting squad.

Not all have made it. Maryland linebacker Kevin Benson was one of the few freshmen anywhere to start a season opener. He was benched after the first game.

"Nothing affected me until I got on the field," he recalled. "I still don't remember what I did during most of the game. It was like I hit a stone wall. I made mistakes all over the place."

College Football Polls

UPI COACHES' POLL

The top Major College Football teams with first place votes and won-lost records:

1. Southern Cal. (31)	(8-0)	348
2. Alabama (2)	(7-0)	273
3. Nebraska (2)	(6-1)	265
4. Ohio St.	(6-0)	233
5. Michigan	(7-0)	224
6. Oklahoma	(5-1)	158
7. Louisiana St.	(6-0)	182
8. UCLA	(7-1)	84
9. Texas	(5-1)	58
10. Auburn	(6-1)	35
11. Penn State	(6-1)	25
12. Notre Dame	(5-1)	12
13. Iowa State	(5-1)	11
14. Colorado	(6-2)	5
15. Air Force	(6-1)	4
16. Tennessee	(4-3)	3
Texas Tech	(6-1)	3
18. Stanford	(5-2)	2

(Only 18 teams received votes.)

AP WRITERS' POLL

1. Southern Cal. (41)	8-0	980
2. Alabama (3)	7-0	811
3. Nebraska (4)	6-1	750
4. Michigan (1)	7-0	684
5. Ohio State (2)	6-0	629
6. Louisiana St.	6-0	553
7. Oklahoma	5-1	471
8. UCLA	7-1	379
9. Texas	5-1	301
10. Penn State	6-1	290
11. Auburn	6-1	228
12. Notre Dame	5-1	196
13. Tennessee	4-2	122
14. Iowa State	5-1	112
15. Colorado	6-2	92
16. Missouri	4-3	26
17. Louisville	6-0	20
18. Texas Tech	6-1	19
19. Air Force	6-1	17
20. Arkansas	5-2	10

ABA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
Erving, Virginia	56	39	151	25.17
Thompson, Memphis	68	72	214	23.78
McGinnis, Indiana	87	40	214	23.78
Wise, Utah	79	49	213	23.67
Issel, Kentucky	61	38	160	22.86
Cunningham, Car.	96	56	248	22.55
Roche, N.Y.	59	39	190	21.11
Miller, S.D.	70	43	183	20.33
Denton, Memphis	74	25	176	19.56
Simpson, Denver	76	21	173	19.22

NHL Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
Perreault, Buffalo	6	15	21
Robert, Buffalo	5	15	20
Bucyk, Boston	5	14	19
Gilbert, N.Y.	7	14	18
Martin, Buffalo	13	4	17
Lemaire, Montreal	10	7	17
Stanfield, Boston	6	11	17
Mikita, Chicago	6	10	16
Esposito, Boston	6	8	14
Hodge, Boston	6	8	14

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Tiriac Is Upset In Paris Tennis

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Jean Becker Open tennis tournament provided an upset today as Ion Tiriac, the Romanian Davis Cup player, fell to an Australian veteran, Barry Phillips Moore, in three sets, 2-6, 6-4, 14-12.

Other first-round results included: Georges Goven of France beat Frew McMillan of South Africa, 6-2, 6-0; Jaime Fillol of Chile beat Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-3, 6-4; François Jauffret of France beat Ezio di Matteo of Italy, 6-1, 6-3, and Jean-Claude Barclay of France beat Frantisek Pala of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1.

ABA Stars Beat Colonels, 117-106

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Utah's balanced offense, with five men in double figures, broke open a tight game at the end of the third quarter and the Stars beat Kentucky, 117-106, in the American Basketball Association last night. It was the only game scheduled.

ABA Result

Monday's Game

Utah 117 (Beasley 27, Wise 20)
Kentucky 106 (Issel 33, Gilmore 20).

Dizzying Days on Europe's Soccer Scene

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Benfica on the ropes, the Italian national team rejuvenated, little Wrexham from North Wales still killing giants—these are exuberant days in European soccer.

Why, even in Buenos Aires the normally parsimonious Argentinian Championship presented an astonishing derby match in which River Plate, two goals down, beat Boca Juniors by 5-4. A pity that the news from Brazil should be so bad: too much football, insanely high spending, undisciplined players, a fear that, before long, Brazilian players will perforce be pouring into Europe, like the Argentinians and Uruguayans.

Derby County this season is a wonderfully unpredictable team, shipping water like mad in the championship, which they hold, forging ahead full steam in the European Cup. (And they have never competed before in any European competition.)

Benfica, by contrast, is the *supreme European cuplighter*, contestants of no fewer than five finals. You would have thought that Benfica, at least, would not have made the mistake of the inexperienced Yugoslavs, Zeljeznicar, of crouching in a defensive posture and letting Derby come at them, but they did.

After the match I spoke with one of this gifted team's reserves, the international, polyglot centerforward Arthur Jorge, and asked him why. He replied, intriguingly, that he felt Portuguese teams still had a complex about coming to play British teams in Britain, although none against German teams, who use much the same sort of methods. (The international and Bayern sides always excepted.)

Next Match in Lisbon

He is probably right, and it cost Benfica dear. Even it will find it awfully hard to retrieve those three goals in Lisbon on Nov. 8, despite its reputation for escapology.

It might have been more than 3-0 had little Archie Gemmill, Derby's brilliant Scottish international inside-forward, not have been so short of match play and training, fading out after a staggering first 20 minutes. It made one wonder why Brian Clough, Derby's talented manager, did not throw on a substitute in the second half, when his team looked exhausted.

Eusebio, Portugal's great inside-forward, is beginning to look a rather senatorial figure, concerned with his public image—all smiles, congratulations and handshakes—rather than with scoring goals. It could even pay Jimmy Hagan, Benfica's English manager—once a "boy wonder" inside-forward at Derby—to leave him out in favor of the 19-year-old Jordao, or of Jorge.

Sutton Again Stars

There is also a great weakness at center-back, where Messias was horribly vulnerable. Some Benfica players wonder why Hagan won't choose Rodrigues, whom they think a much safer defender.

Wrexham, of the Third Division, this time defeated Yugoslavia's distinguished Hajduk Split team, league champions a year ago. Wrexham, moreover, was without five of its regular team. The star was once again Mel Sutton, the midfield player bought from the South Welsh club Cardiff City in the summer.

As for the Italian national team—which now doesn't play till January—it delighted and astonished Europe in its fascinating World Cup game against the Swiss in Bern, even though the score was 0-0.

Question on Goal

The Italians thought that they had a perfectly good goal by Giorgio Chinaglia disallowed and that they should have had a penalty. The importance of the occasion, however, was that against a fine and combative Swiss team it really did look as if the message had got through; that the dreary old Italian *catenaccio* with its immobile stopper is giving place to a new, more fluid, attacking game.

There are still things to be done with the defense, but already some Italian critics are talking about when, not if, Italy plays in the 1974 World Cup finals.

Van Breda Kolff Is Dropped As Coach of the NBA Suns

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Phoenix Suns general manager, Jerry Colangelo, fired Bill van Breda Kolff as coach of the National Basketball Association team yesterday and took the job himself.

Colangelo's previous coaching experience came during the 1969-70 season when he stepped in and guided the Suns to a 24-20 record in the last half of the season. Phoenix made the playoffs.

"I feel that a change is absolutely necessary at this time, not because of a 3-4 record but because of the total situation as I have seen it through training camp, the exhibition games and the first seven regular season games," Colangelo said.

"I realize that some people might say I didn't give him a full shot but I must make decisions on my true feelings and I don't believe the job was being done. I will assume the coaching duties immediately."

Van Breda Kolff replaced Cotton Fitzsimmons last summer when he resigned to become coach at Atlanta. Van Breda Kolff came to Phoenix from Detroit and previously coached at Los Angeles.

He captained the 1947 Princeton basketball team, and after graduation was signed by the New York Knicks. He played three seasons with them.

Van Breda Kolff began his college coaching career at Lafayette for the 1951-52 season. He then became coach of Hofstra and remained there seven seasons before moving to Princeton.

UPI

Jerry Colangelo

During his five-season stay at Princeton, his teams won 103 games and lost 31 and dominated the Ivy League by winning the title four seasons.

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Observer

Dumping Dick Nixon

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The success of President Nixon's first administration is the result of his brilliant and daring decision to dump Dick Nixon.

With that single stroke, the President believes, he eliminated the most dangerous opponent he could possibly have had to the policies for which history now salutes him. All this can be said without the least authority, the only condition being that this column not quote the President directly. The President had been in office only a few weeks when he realized that it would be almost impossible to run a presidency as long as Dick Nixon was still around.

Baker

During those crucial first weeks, President Nixon had set his heart on going to Albania and dancing the schottische in the public square at Tirana with Enver Hoxha, the chief of the Albanian Communist party.

This dance was never performed. The reason, which can be revealed for the first time, was White House fear that if President Nixon went through with it, he would be pilloried as "a dancing dupe of Communism." This, in fact, was the very phrase with which Dick Nixon threatened, in a private meeting with H. R. Haldeman, to attack President Nixon unless the Albanian dance was cancelled.

The White House yielded, but President Nixon's anger had been aroused. He was determined to dance behind the Iron Curtain for the sake of all humanity. As we now know, he finally did dance the Hora in Romania with Nicolae Ceausescu, the chief of the Romanian Communist party. But at what a price!

There was a frightful scene about it in the Oval Office. In the end Dick Nixon agreed not to attack the President as "soft on dancing with Communism," if the President would agree, in return, to clear all Supreme Court appointments thereafter with Sen. Strom Thurmond, J. Edgar Hoover and Chiang Kai-shek.

When the President realized that greatness would compel him to become a Keynesian in economics, tolerate an $80-billion budget deficit and impose wage and price controls, Dick Nixon passed the word that if he dared go through with it he, Dick Nixon, would denounce the President as "a budget-busting New Deal socialist spending America into bankruptcy while putting on the dancing pumps with Communism."

The only menace to his programs was Dick Nixon, he told himself. Himself agreed. They decided to call Dick Nixon to the White House.

Cautiously, the President tested Dick Nixon's epithets. Suppose he went to Peking, the President suggested, to talk with Mao Tse-tung about—Dick Nixon would not let him finish.

President Nixon calmed him long enough to discuss the possibility of trade with Russia. Dick Nixon rose and walked out of the White House threatening to alert an endangered America.

President Nixon followed him. Suppose, he shouted, as Dick Nixon went out the door, suppose I end the Vietnam war by giving Hanoi a cease-fire that leaves their troops in South Vietnam? Dick Nixon did not bother to look back.

Now President Nixon is serene. Even the Democrats, they say, will vote for him. Why should they not? He has done what they would have done had they not been terrified by what Dick Nixon would have done to them had they tried it.

The ultimate reason for reelecting the President, President Nixon believes, is that he is the only person in America who can keep Dick Nixon permanently, most of the time, dumped.

French Delay Film

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT).—French officials have asked for another look at "Family Life," a film directed by the Englishman Kenneth Loach. The movie was to begin its Parisian run tomorrow but censors stepped in and asked to see it again before taking a final decision on whether to ban it entirely or to admit adults only. The official screening is set for Thursday.

Groucho Marx, Lucille Ball, Chico Marx, Ann Miller and Harpo Marx in 'Room Service.'

People Who Knew the Marx Brothers Best

By Burt Prelutsky

LOS ANGELES.—There were five boys born to Minnie and Frenchy Marx. Their names were Leonard, Adolph, Julius, Milton and Herbert. The entire world would eventually know these sons of German immigrants as Chico, Harpo, Groucho, Gummo and Zeppo.

In one form or another—vaudeville, Broadway, movies, concerts, nightclubs, radio and TV—one or more of the brothers has been entertaining audiences since 1906. To find out what made these classic cuckoos tick, ask the peple who worked with them, married them and knew them best.

* * *

Groucho Marx, wearing a blazer, white turtleneck and beret, is eating clam chowder and ogling the fashion models passing by. He said:

"Harpo was wonderful—much nicer than me. He and Gummo were always my favorites. I was the first of the boys to get into show business. I wanted to be like my Uncle Al. I had been singing with a Catholic choir on Madison Avenue every Sunday for a dollar, when I saw an ad that said a boy was wanted for a vaudeville act. When I got there, this guy named Leroy, wearing lipstick, opened the door. I didn't know about fags. Anyway, I sang 'Somebody's Sweetheart I Want to Be,' and I was hired. There was another boy in the act, and he and Leroy fell in love and ran off, leaving the show in Cripple Creek, Colo. I got a job driving a wagon until my mother mailed me the fare home.

"Harpo was working in a butcher shop, delivering frankfurters. He got fired for eating more than he delivered. And Chico was now working in a whorehouse, in Freeport, Long Island, playing piano. He didn't even know what the place was until it was raided. After that episode, he got a job in Far Rockaway as a lifeguard. Unfortunately, Chico could only swim about 200 yards. God only knows how many people drowned as a result. My mother decided we should form an act. Well, we had Harpo, who couldn't sing very well—or talk very well, for that matter. Gummo could sing and dance pretty well. Zeppo never wanted to be in show business—and once Gummo was drafted for World War I, he never came back to the act."

* * *

Gummo Marx, who looks a lot younger and sprier than 80, is drinking a martini. His voice sounds a great deal like Groucho's:

"When I stepped out, Zeppo stepped in. I must say, though, that he was the only actor who ever had less talent than me.

"Groucho was always the sharpest. He was the motivating genius of the act. Harpo was really an angel; he played the right instrument. Chico was always Chico—always crazy for girls and gambling. And, of course, I was always the best-looking of the lot. Not that that's saying much."

"Groucho was always the wisecracker. When I joined him, I did a dancé act with a girl and Harpo was the bass singer. His singing sounded a lot like grunting, though. So, we got rid of the girl and hired a guy who could sing. Then my mother and my aunt joined us, and the Four Nightingales became the Six Musketeers. Then, finally, Chico came along and we became the Four Marx Brothers. We decided we needed some girls in the act, so we hired eight of them—and Chico said, don't mess with the girls. That's the fastest way to ruin an act. So, naturally, after a week, Chico, Groucho and Harpo had their girls. There were five left, but they already had the good-looking ones. It was interesting about Harpo, though. Uncle Al wrote us a new act—and as he showed it to us, Harpo kept complaining he had no lines. When it was all over, Harpo had only one line—and he was so outraged, he said he wasn't going to do it. Al said he'd take out the line and make Harpo a mute comedian. It worked out fine: after that, Harpo never wanted to talk."

* * *

Nat Perrin, who helped write four of thier movies:

"One of my special memories is of seeing Groucho flustered. He even blushed. We were on an elevator at MGM. A girl got on wearing this dumb-looking donkey's hat and these ratty trousers. She looked like a bum. Well, naturally, Groucho lifted her hat slightly and said, 'Oh, I'm sorry—I thought you were some guy I knew from Bloomington.' When we got off, the elevator operator asked Groucho if he knew whom he'd been talking to. Groucho said he didn't, and the operator informed him that the 'guy from Bloomington' had been Greta Garbo."

* * *

Arthur Sheekman, who worked on "Monkey Business" and "Duck Soup," and his wife have just moved in. Their guest, Susan Marx, Harpo's widow, is helping to paint the den.

What was Harpo like to live with?

Mrs. Marx: "He wasn't really so lovable. He was actually quite sardonic. Sometimes you got such a flash of cynicism from Harpo, it would knock you off your pins. But he was a marvelous father and husband. He was wonderfully supportive."

* * *

Groucho: "I'm 82 years old. I don't have a lot of long-range plans. I won't be sorry to die; I've done everything. Two things, though. I don't want—to be sick or to lie in the ground. I want to be cremated. That way they won't get to put lipstick on me and make me look like that Leroy character, and I'll get to cheat the undertakers; they're all crooks, you know."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: *Legitimate Claimants To Unknown Superlativ*

What do Rusty Field, Roy (Dooms) Sullivan, Brother Giovanni Battista Orsenigo, Jack Sholomir, Walter Cavanagh, Bob Munden, Roy Dean, Johnny Magoo and Judge Albert R. Alexander of Plattsburg, Missouri, have in common? Right! They are all record holders of something-or-other in the just-published Guinness Book of Records. But what? Rusty, of Aldershot, England, is Britain's most tattooed woman. Dooms got his nickname as the only recorded survivor of four lightning strikes while working as a State of Virginia forest ranger. (However, the UPI account may have particularized his feat overmuch.) Bob Munden is a quick-draw specialist voted "world's fastest gun" for the past 11 years. Roy Dean, 43, whipped through a Times of London crossword puzzle in 3 minutes, 45 seconds in 1970. Magoo, a one-man band, played drums, harmonica and stylophone (an instrument unknown to Webster's second international dictionary) without a break for seven hours on May 22, 1971. Judge Alexander retired in 1965 at the age of 105 years, 8 months; there has been none older. Walter Cavanagh collects credit cards—147 so far, all different. Jack Sholomir, world champion fire-eater, can ignite a bale of straw at 10 feet with flame from his mouth. And Brother Giovanni is into teeth, having collected and preserved 2 million of them since going to work 36 years ago as a dentist in a Rome religious order.

P.S.—The book also records other records one looks for, such as the recent Olympic Games.

* * *

MARRIED: Giovanni Lappu, 81, and Maria Antonia Llandru, 73, in a religious ceremony in Orgosolo, Sardinia, despite objections from townsfolk that their marriage would be unseemly because of the couple's age. BORN: Tracy, the second daughter of singer Diana Ross, 26, and her husband, agent Robert Silverstein, at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles.

* * *

"I've always been regarded as a prig . . . but how can a man with seven children be against sex?" Britain's 66-year-old Lord Longford, who got his nickname of "Lord Porn" in his fight against what he regards as filth in public entertainment, expressed his philosophy in a four-page article magazine in Life ma zine. He said he launched campaign to "smack down nography" after he was so fended he felt compelled to out on the play "Oh, Calcut He told a Life interviewer felt uncomfortable regarded leader of a crusade, but ad "I am entirely opposed to called sexual liberation if just means free love and pro cuity. That doesn't mean we going to crucify people who dulge in sex outside marriage cause we know a large nu of delightful young people do, but we've got to regard as a weakness. Like drunken Emotionally I'm not the leader of an anti-pornogr campaign. I am not h enough. I'm too soft for sust ed condemnation. I would p to be helping the sinner than condemning the sin. ever, I do find it easy to nounce the filth. I am a pu in that sense. I don't pornography, I don't like stories. I never have."

* * *

The University of Minn and one of its students are lenging the all-male restri for Rhodes Scholarships to ford. Eileen Lach, 22, of Min polis, a senior with near straight-A average in interna al relations, was one of students whose names were warded by the university to a committee, which will nomi two people for competition the regional level. E. W. Diarmid, director of the grad fellowship office at the univer said it may take an act of British Parliament to change requirements of the scholar "If we can help change that quirement, I'm all for it," Diarmid said. Dr. Mulford Sibley, Miss Lach's adviser a university political science fessor, said he has no doubt Lach would be given the sch ship if she were a man. one of the most imaginative dergraduate students I've ha years," he said.

* * *

At Harnoesand, Sweden escaped convict called the and asked to be re-ar "Come and get me, my fe cold," he said in a phone to the local police headqua A police spokesman said escapee spent two hours in dom, barefoot and in clos freezing temperature.

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